The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1895. NO. 23

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 20, 1895.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M.	A.M.		
New York	8.00	12.15	.....	9.30	.....	.....
Philadelphia	11.20	4.30	7.00	12.25	.....	.....
Washington	10.40	.....	.....	10.30	.....	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.40	.....	11.25	.....	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P M.	Dly* P. M.
Harrisburg	3.10	8.18	11.20	3.50	5.00	10.20
Rockville	....	8.31	11.31	.....	5.13	10.31
Marysville	3.24	8.36	11.36	.....	5.18	10.34
Duncannon	3.38	8.54	11.50	4.15	5.34	10.47
Newport	3.59	9.24	12.14	4.37	6.02	11.08
Millerstown	....	9.36	.....	.....	6.13	.....
Thompsontown	....	9.47	.....	.....	6.24	.....
Port Royal	4.31	10.07	.....	.....	6.42	.....
Mifflin	4.37	10.14	12.52	5.10	6.47	11.40
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.40	1.12	5.29	7.13	11.58
McVeytown	5.20	11.08	1.33	.....	7.38	.....
N. Hamilton	5.38	11.32	.....	.....	8.00	.....
Mount Union	5.42	11.40	1.56	6.09	8.07	.....
Mapleton	5.49	11.48	.....	.....	8.14	.....
Huntingdon	6.08	12.10	2.17	6.28	8.32	12.55
Petersburg	6 21	12.25	2.30	.....	8.46	.....
Birmingham	6.48	12.54	2.57	h	9.10	.....
Tyrone	6.55	1.02	3.05	7.06	9.16	1.32
Bellwood	7.18	1.24	3.23	7.23	9.34	.....
Altoona	7.40	1.45	3.40	7.40	9.50	2.00
Pittsburg	12.10	6.50	8.10	11.30	.....	5.30
	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	A. M.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg		3.10	8.00		1.00	4.30
Altoona	5.00	7.15	11.40	2.00	6.05	9.05
Bellwood	5.14	7.30	11.52	2.17	6.20	9.19
Tyrone	5.28	7.48	12.03	2.35	6.37	9.33
Birmingham	5.32	7.53	g	2.42	6.42	
Petersburg	5.53	8.17		3.06	7.06	
Huntingdon	6.05	8.30	12.35	3.20	7.20	10.12
Mapleton	6.21	8.47		3.38	7.35	
Mt. Union	6.28	8.53		3.46	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton	6.33	8.58		3.51	7.46	
McVeytown	6.52	9.15		4.12	8.04	
Lewiston Jc.	7.15	9.35	1.33	4.38	8.26	11.16
Mifflin	7.38	9.55	1.50	5.03	8.47	11.37
Port Royal	7.44	9.59		5.09	8.52	
Thompsontown	8.02	10.14		5.27	9.07	
Millerstown	8.12	10.22		5.38	9.16	
Newport	8.22	10.32		5.48	9.26	
Duncannon	8.49	10.54		6.20	9.50	
Marysville	9.04	11.07		6.39	10.04	
Rockville	9.08	11.12		6.45		
Harrisburg	9.20	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.10, Altoona 6.25, Tyrone 6.47, Huntingdon 7.17, Harrisburg 9.30 A. M. daily.

	P. M.	P. M.	P. M	P.M.		A. M.
Baltimore	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.10		
Washington	1.25	*4.30	7.30			
Philadelphia	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15		4.30
New York	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53		7.33

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.35 A. M. and 3.00 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 5.15, 10.45 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.10 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.30 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 3.34 and 7.25 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A. M., and 3.10 P. M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:20 a. m., on Tuesday, April 16, 1895.

NORTH. Mail, No.5.	NORTH. Pass. No.3	NORTH. Mail, No.1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 24	9 20	6 20	Robertsdale	11 42	9 10	6 00
1 36	9 32	6 32	Cook's	11 30	8 58	5 48
2 48	9 44	6 44	Cole's	11 18	8 46	5 36
2 14	10 10	7 10	Saltillo	10 48	8 16	5 06
2 21	10 17	7 17	Three Springs	10 41	8 09	4 59
2 33	10 29	7 20	*ee rsville	10 19	7 57	4 47
					7 45	
2 45	10 41	7 41	Rockhill	10 07	P. M.	4 35
					2 35	
3 00	10 56	7 56	Shirley	9 40	2 20	4 20
3 07	11 03	8 03	*Augh. Mills	9 33	2 13	4 13
3 20	11 16	8 16	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 10	WEST. No. 8	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 45	7 15	L Rockhill A	6 20	4 50
5 38	7 08	*Blacklog	6 27	4 57
5 30	7 00	*Cedar Rock	6 35	5 05
5 26	6 56	*Locke Vall'y	6 39	5 09
5 20	6 50	*Shade Gap	6 45	5 15
		Stair		
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.

No. 113 Fourth St.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, President.
H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Hazlett, E. S. McMurtrie, Calvin Green, K. A. Lovell and H. B. Brumbaugh.

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Deposits received subject to check. Collections made in all parts of the world, and a regular banking business transacted. Accounts with corporations, firms, individuals, and the business public generally, opened on most favorable terms. R13z.

BLAINE AT COLLEGE.

Some Material for an Unwritten Chapter of His Life--The Student Gave No Promise of the Statesman.

Pittsburg Times.

Forty-eight years ago James G. Blaine graduated from Washington college, where he had been for four years and a half, and looked out on the great world which within a twelve month he was to describe as "not the thing it is cracked up to be." Much more than the child is the student ordinarily the father of the man. To their college life, when college men, one looks for the dawn of the hopes and aspiration, for a clue to the power, for light on the qualities of heart and mind, of the distinguished. In the course of the years since Blaine was a student, most of those who knew him then have passed away, and the remaining are well down the sunset slope. The campaign biographies of him, written for political effect alone, are untrustworthy as to his student career, and the authorized one says practically nothing about it. One chapter of his life is yet to be written, and not an unimportant one. That all the material for it might not be lost with the lapse of time, after an interview on the subject with J. Murray Clark, an intimate friend of his at Washington, and to the last, I had a more extended one with Thomas B. Searight, no less intimate and with the result stated succinctly as follows:

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It is probably due to the fortune of his father in winning election to the prothonotaryship of Washington county that Blaine received a college education, for at that time the elder Blaine had allowed his means to slip through his fingers. The future statesman's circumstances then were far from affluent, but none the less he managed to dress well. Fondness for good clothes was a trait in him. Searight says that he went to the State Department one day when Mr. Blaine, bearing himself as the embodiment of stateliness, was engaged with the French minister, that when the minister took his leave Mr. Blaine led him into the sanctum sanctorum and there unbent, became the college boy again, placing himself before a large mirror, drawing his coat about him, looking over his shoulder into the mirror and saying:

"Tom, how do you like this suit?"

"It's all right."

"Fit well?"

"First rate. Where did you get it?"

"In Baltimore."

"That a good place to buy clothes?"

"Very. If you want to buy some I'll give you the address of the tailor who made these."

He was as much delighted with them as with the new ones he constantly bought while in college. There is nothing better known than the relation between clothes and character. The featherhead, the blockhead, the slouch, the man of brains, of self-respect, of dignity, can usually be told by his attire. Blaine as a boy, no less than as a man, dressed as became a person of dignity and self-respect.

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In college he was affable to all, but choice in his selection of intimates, commenting on that Searight remarked with reference to his relations with a certain man: "It was contrary to his whole nature. He must have been led into it by his political necessities. In private life he would have nothing to do with him. He stood high in the esteem of the faculty, but never cultivated them, as many young men do, to obtain by favor what they cannot hope for on merit. He was never accused of anything of that kind.

When he left to become a teacher in Kentucky, they complimented him on his success in his studies, and deservedly, but the claim of his latest biographer that he attained equal eminence in them all is not correct. His forte was letters, and not science or mathematics. His rendering of the classics was true and elegant. His reading of Latin the envy of his classmates. He had a genius for words, for catching and interpreting refined meanings, the genius of an artist in literary lights and shades. He studied science honestly, and knew the value of it. Says Searright: "The only time he was sore at me and Clark was on the occasion of his return from Kentucky to Washington. He brought with him some geological specimens for the college. Men were sinking a well in front of the Fulton house. I picked up an armful of stones from it, picked out of the text books on geology the most jaw-breaking names I could find, labeled the stones with them and put them in the window of a store as Blaine's geological treasures. I was the guilty one, but be blamed Clark for having a hand in the trick and was a trifle sore at us for turning his respect for science into ridicule. But letters rather than science or mathematics were his strong point.

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There is nothing inconsistant in the further fact that he very much disliked writing, that almost invariably he was delinquent when called upon in his literary society to read the essay which had been assigned to him. He would rather pay the fine than perform, as the college word is. And it was the same when appointed to take part in a debate. His standing answer was: "Not prepared." But he always in case of impromptu debate, as on the election of some one to honorary membership.

"Did he then display the gift for repartee for which he was afterward noted, as in the reply to Conkling in the House?"

"Not at all. No one supposed he had such gift. He was direct in his statements, talked to the point, but that was all, and not more so than those with whom he engaged."

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The rival literary societies had annual contests, and such men as Judge Hampton were summoned to act as judges in them. A place in these was eagerly sought, because selection to it was testimony to more than average ability and acquirement, but Blaine was never once chosen to such honor, nor does he seem to have been thought of for it. No one then dreamed of his talents, or of the future before him, and there is no evidence that he did himself. If his classmates thought of his futur, at all, it was that he would go from them to a clerkship in a country store, and it appears to have been only after he had had some experience of the world that he entertained the ambition to be a lawyer and practice in the courts of his county town. Ordinarily those who have reached such station as he did, had in youth an instinct of what was in store for them, had at least a desire to make real their day dreams, but Blaine had neither. His success was undoubtedly as much a revelation to himself as to his friends. That is the only conclusion to be derived from what is said of him by those who knew his inmost thoughts when a young man.

That he had force most were aware of, but it was not displayed in a way which gave promise. An important subject was announced for discuision in his society, and he was silent on it, indifferent to it. An insignificant one suggested itself on the street, and instantly he was on fire. Searight says: "Sometimes walking with him on Main street he would begin to talk to me about some trifling matter, and become so earnest as to crowd me off the sidewalk. I would get back, and in a minute he would have me in the gutter again. What there was in the matter to excite him so I could not tell; perhaps he could not, or he may have seen that in it which I could not. I think the explanation was in his intense partizanship. When once roused on anything it was all one to him whether it was big or little; the thing itself was nothing; his convictions of the right or wrong of it everything."

Accordingly when he was roused he was unwearying in his assiduity, obstinate in his pertinacity, as illustrated by an incident: The victories won by the two societies in their annual contests were footed up and the Union was ahead by one point. Blaine somehow got an idea that the records had been tampered with, and began an investigation, nosing every nook and corner that might hide a clue, writing in every direction to the alumni for their recollections of the contest with the decision concerning which he believed there had been crooked work. All in vain. He was about to abandon his task as hopeless when Searight remembered that there was an alumnus, a preacher, in Indiana, at Coesse, in Whitley county, and proposed a letter of inquiry to him. It was sent, and the response was complete. He described the contest, the participants in it, and stated the decision of the judges. Blaine was right. The records had been tampered with. The blame was fixed upon one afterward a noted lawyer of Wheeling, who died in the early sixties. His father was one of the participants in the contest, and he corrupted the records in the interest of his father's fame. The evidence was indisputable, and the records were purified.

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I remarked that this was a reminder of the fashion in which he ran down facts in the course of his controversy with Salisbury over the control of Bering sea, and Searight replied:

"Yes. Blaine sent me copies of that controversy which I read, and I said to him once: 'Where did you learn all that stuff about the bulls and the cows and the calves, among the seals?' But he was at a disadvantage in not being a lawyer. Salisbury is a lawyer, and a good one. Blaine showed the quickness which he sometimes did in the off-hand controversies in college, by catching him up on his declaration that no nation ever claimed jurisdiction beyond three marine miles, by referring him to the decree of the powers while Bonaparte was in exile, that no ship should be permitted to approach nearer than 15 miles of the island shore."

"While in college had he the magnetic influence which enabled him in politics to manage and manipulate men?"

"He had not. No one felt it. He drew a few persons close to him and held them, but he never swayed the college boys to his will, never tried to, evidently did not believe that he could. That influence was a later development."

Probably no man of distinction in the United States was in his youth so devoid of ambition as Blaine, so little conscious of his native powers. It is singular, for this boy who was never thought of by his mates for a college honor, who was by those who knew him best believed to be the making of no more than a clerk in a country store, who so far as anyone can tell did not then aspire to more, left letters which are in many respects worthy of his maturity, letters which it would take him all day to write, in which he discussed public men and policies. Yet not a hint that he expected or hoped to be a public man or to help in shaping policies.

STEPHEN QUINON.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Four generations of one family were at work in a field haying, near Sagadahoc Ferry, Me., a few days ago.

One leg of a pair of trousers was found in the stomach of a big shark caught near Annapolis, Md., a few days ago.

A full-blooded Cherokee Indian, Wahoochee, is holding Christian revival services at Thomasville, Ga., and drawing immense crowds. He is said to be a very successful evangelist.

A cucumber three and one-half feet long is growing on a vine at Carleton, Mich. The people thereabouts are going to buy it and send it to Agitator Debs, presumably to help him keep cool in prison, and to preserve as a reminder when he gets out.

Reports gathered by a State bureau from all parts of Oregon indicate that the hop yield in that State this year will be much larger than that of last year, which aggregated 70,000 bales. Hop lice are very numerous this year, but for some reason are not so destructive as usual.

Fruits and vegetables of all kinds are unusually abundant in most parts of Virginia this year. Apples have brought only five cents a bushel in market towns, and tomatoes are so plentiful that often the farmers are unable to sell the loads they bring to market, and have either to give them away or throw them away.

An odd step in the movement for booming local industries, which has lately started up and attained much headway in the West, has been made at Sioux Falls, S. D. An ordinance has been passed requiring all peddlers and hawkers who sell goods not manufactured or produced in the State to pay a license of $10 a day.

Bicyclists in the region round St. Johns, Mich., have a queer but substantial grievance. The fields and farms thereabout are bounded and gaurded with quickset hedges instead of by fences. At this time of year the farmers trim their hedges, and as a consequence all the roads in the region are strewn thickly with boughs full of briers, sharp slivers of tough wood, and short snippings of hedge points, which puncture bicycle tires as readily and perhaps more seriously than steel tacks.

Reports of a riot in the State prison at Boston were spread last Sunday by citizens who were passing the institution and heard a great uproar inside. The Warden explained later that the uproar was made by the prisoners because they were getting rained on. A sudden storm blew up and, all the outer windows of the cells being open, those cells on the windward side were suddenly drenched. The prisoners set up a simultaneous howl of "Shut the windows," and kept it up until the windows were closed by the keepers.

The passing of the horse seems about to be followed by the passing of steam.

Naval officers express the opinion that aluminum is unfit for sea vessels as the salt water causes it to crumble.

The French sardine fisheries, which supply the whole world with tinned sardines, have declined for several years past, the shoals having gone elsewhere. This year matters have gone from bad to worse.

Plenty of money was forthcoming for the Russo-Chinese loan. On the day of issue the loan was subscribed five times over in Russia and fifteen times in France. On the other hand, the effort to place a new $25,000,000 Brazilian loan in Europe has been very coldly received, even though the name of the Rothschilds is connected with it.

The lead markets of the United States are supplied from four sources. The first is from domestic mining, divided between the soft lead ores of the Mississippi valley, end the silver lead ore of the Rocky Mountains. The second source is Mexico and British Columbia. The third is the base bullion sent from Mexico for desilvering and refining in bond in this country, and the fourth is refined foreign lead.

The venerable French "Academie des Sciences" has this to say on the scientific fad of sending out polar expeditions: "North Pole expeditions are very laudable; we approve of the idea, but we would not take the moral responsibility therefor." The eminent French savants very sensibly think it a pity that so many valiant men should risk their lives in icy deserts when they might render actual service to science by following less perilous paths.

A foreign correspondent calls attention to an opportunity to do something for Ireland, which would bless her more than any possible political move. She needs a new potato. For twenty years the famous "champion" potato has been the mainstay of the island, but it has run down in quality till its abandonment has become a necessity. It lasted much longer than any potato variety, but finally lost fecundity as well as the power to resist disease and as Scotland also is giving it up, fresh seed supplies from that source are shut off. If some rich Irish-American would institute experiments with new varieties and find the one best adapted to the soil and climate of Ireland, it would be a philanthropic work of the first magnitude, which would also pay its own expense immediately.

The sale of autographs, reported in a recent number of the Bookman, suggests to Truth great possibilities. The authenticated signature of Mark Twain sold for seventy-five cents, and that of Mr. W. D. Howells for fifty-two cents, and the names of a number of other living writers brought prices ranging from four cents to $1.15. As there has been a great deal of complaint lately, among writers, about the pay they receive for their work, and as literary men are notoriously without the business faculty, Truth feels that it would be doing them a kindness to show how they can materially increase their incomes. At the least calculation, it is probable that Mark Twain can write out his name twenty times in a minute. At that rate he could earn $900 in an hour. According to the papers, he is going on a lecturing tour to retrieve his fortunes, and it is probable that he will lecture for two hours about three times a week. Now, it would be no trouble for a strong man to write out his own name for two hours in each twenty-four, and in that way Mr. Clemens might earn $1,800 a day, which is a fair income, for anyone who hasn't a corner in sugar or oil. In the same way, Mr. Howells could earn $1,248 an evening; and surely that would be better than writing eulogies of Tolstoi and detractions of Sir Walter Scott. Even a person whose autograph is worth only four cents would probably find the employment profitable. Here is undoubtedly a chance for authors to make money and provide for their old age. If some of them would only take to it kindly, perhaps the reading public would not suffer.

The Central Liberal Organization of London is said to have accumulated $500,000 to be used in elections.

Japan has laid down her implements of war, but she is not letting them get far out of reach, notes the Washington Star.

In Maine a penalty of thirty days' imprisonment or a $100 fine awaits the person who sells cold-storage or limed eggs for the genuine fresh article.

A foreign statistical fiend writes: "The annual aggregate circulation of the papers of the world is calculated to be 12,000,000,000 copies. To grasp any idea of this magnitude we may state that it would cover no fewer than 10,450 square miles of surface; that it is printed on 781,250 tons of paper, and further, that if the number, 12,000,000,000, represented, instead of copies, seconds, it would take over 380 years for them to elapse. In lieu of this arrangement, we might press and pile them vertically upward to gradually reach our highest mountain tops; topping all these and even the highest Alps, the pile would reach the magnificent altitude of 490, or, in round numbers, 500 miles. Calculating that the average man spends five minutes in reading his paper in the day (this is a very low estimate), we find that the people of the world altogether annually occupy time equivalent to more than 100,000 years reading the papers."

We are told that Egypt was once a land of plenty, and that the brethren of Joseph went there to get corn to relieve the famine in their own land. Egypt has, in the course of its history been the most prosperous country on earth as well as the foremost in the arts. Its present condition, exclaims the Atlanta Journal, presents a sad commentary on what it once was. The United States consul at Cairo has recently sent a report to the state department which gives a dismal account of the present status of that interesting country. Its bonded debt reaches the enormous total of $509,000,000. The population being only 7,000,000 this is a debt of about $72 per capita, or the equivalent of a national debt in the United States of $5,000,000,000. At present the productive area of Egypt is only 5,250,000 acres. From the product of this land must be gathered a revenue of $18,000,000 a year to pay the interest on the public debt which amounts to an average tax of $4.56 per acre. The outlook for Egypt is dark indeed. There is no prospect that England will relax her grasp upon that government until its bonded indebtedness to British subjects is paid and that is a very distant possibility.

The industrial alliance, or combination, into which two great companies, the Westinghouse Electric Company of Pittsburg and the Baldwin Locomotive Works of Philadelphia, are reported to have entered, is very significant of impending revolution in the methods of transportation and travel, declares the New York Post. It seems to indicate that economies long anticipated in theory have been realized in part, and that our existing railroads will presently enter upon the great work of substituting stationary for movable sources of power. For this, after all, is what is involved in what is commonly spoken of as the substitution of electricity for steam. Really what is substituted is the stationary boiler and engine house for one that travels about on wheels. Instead of generating the power required to move every train of cars in immediate connection with that train, the power is to be generated at one spot, and drawn off where and when it is wanted. Perhaps the time may come when our magnificent locomotives, the pride of our ablest mechanicians, will be contemplated by posterity as curious instances of misapplication of power and waste of fuel. Already, when we compare the noiseless flow of energy through a slender wire with the terrific waste of hurling through space a locomotive weighing a hundred tons, we seem to feel that the old order must soon change. The possible economies in the wear of machinery and bridges and track are so great as to make it seem necessary that they should soon become practicable.

Father Time's Favoritism.

Old Father Time three daughters hath;
Two fair, one sad to look upon;
Their names are Life and Love and Death.
When two are lost the other's won.

Old Father Time is hardly fair,
He grudges Love and Life their prime,
He looks with pride on Death; his care
Would ever haste the winter time.

Life laughs at Father Time's cold stare,
Love lights the hearth, despite his frown;
But Death looks on with eager air,
Remembering all his scythe hath mown.

Yet Life and Love will last for aye.
And Death but once can stir the soul;
So live and love neath sunny sky,
And scorn stern Father Time's control.

—New York Recorder.

A LEADVILLE JOKE.

Mr. "Al" Lewis is a Washington newspaper writer who has leaped into fame as a graduated cowboy of the wild and wooly West. He came unheralded to the National Capital, only a year or two ago, as the correspondent of the Kansas City Times, that paper having discovered the cyclonic character of Lewis' style, while with the revolvers and knives yet in his belt he was practicing law. Soon he made himself felt, over the wires, while at the Press Club he became one of the favorite story-tellers, says the Washington Pathfinder. He was grabbed up by the Chicago Times and since that paper suspended has been throwing off a series of Wild West yarns for the Washington Post that are masterpieces in their way.

In a recent story Mr. Lewis has discovered one Peter Dean, a young Washingtonian, whose friends are "speaking severely of Western humor." According to Lewis it appears that less than a year ago Mr. Dean left the parental roof on R street and plunged into the glowing West. On the day of his departure he was twenty-three, not a ripe age. He had studied mining and engineering, and knew in those matters all that science could tell. His purpose in going West was to acquire the practical part of his chosen profession. Peter Dean believed in knowing it all.

Thus it befell that young Peter Dean, on a day last summer, tossed a careless kiss to his companions, and sled away into the heart of the continent. Then his hair was raven black. Yesterday when he returned it was silver white. Western humor had worked the change; therefore the criticism chronicled.

And Peter Dean tells the tale of the bleaching process, as follows:

"At Leadville I met a person named Thompson; "Gassy" Thompson he was called by those about him in testimony to his powers as a conversationalist. A barkeeper, who seemed to be the best-informed and most gentlemanly soul in the town, told me that Gassy Thompson was a miner full of practical skill, and that he was just then engaged in sinking a shaft. I might arrange with Gassy and learn the business. At the barkeeper's hint I proposed as much to him.

"'All right,' said Gassy, 'come out to the shaft to-morrow.'

"The next day I was at the place appointed. The shaft was already fifty feet deep. Besides myself and this person Gassy, who was tutor to me, there was a creature named Jim. That made three of us.

"At the suggestion of Gassy, he and I descended into the shaft. Jim was left on the surface. We went down by means of a bucket. Jim unwinding us from a rickety old windlass.

"Once down, Gassy and I, with sledge and drill, perpetrated a hole in the bottom of the shaft. I held the drill, Gassy wielding the sledge. When the whole met the worshipful taste of my tutor, he put in a dynamite catridge; connected a long five-minute fuse therewith, and carefully thumbed it about and packed it in with wet clay. At Gassy's word I was then hauled to the surface by Jim. I added my strength to the windlass; Gassy climbed into the bucket, lighted the fuse, and was then swiftly wound to the surface by Jim and myself. We then dragged the windlass aside, uncovered the mouth of the shaft, and quickly scampered to a distance to be out of harm's reach. At the end of five minutes from the time that Gassy had lighted the fuse, and perhaps three minutes after we had cleared away, the shot exploded with a deafening report. As a result, tons of rock were shot up from the mouth of the shaft full fifty feet in the air. It was all very impressive, and gave me a lesson in the tremendous power of dynamite. I was much pleased, and felt as if I were learning.

"Following the explosion, Gassy and I again repaired to the bottom of the shaft, and after clearing away the the debris and sending it up and out by the bucket, we completed another hole, and were ready for another shot. This was about noon.

"It was at this point that the miscreant, Gassy, begun to put into action a plot he had formed against me; and to carry out which the murderer, Jim, lent ready aid. You must remember that I had perfect confidence in these two villains. The story now begins to thicken.

"'I never seed no tenderfoot git along like you do at this business,' said Thompson to me. This was flattery. The criminal, Gassy, was fattening me for sacrifice.

"'Looks like you was born to be a miner,' he went on. 'Now, I'm goin' to let you fire the next shot. Usual, I wouldn't feel jestified in allowin' a tenderfoot to fire a shot for plumb three months. But you has a genius for mining'; it comes as easy to you as robbin' a bird's nest. I'd be doin' wrong to hold you back.

"Of course, I felt naturally pleased. To be allowed to fire a dynamite shot on my first visit in a shaft I felt and knew to be an honor. I determined to write home to my friends of this triumph.

"Gassy said he'd put in the shot, and he selected one of giant size. I saw the herculean explosive placed in the hole; then he attached the fuse and thumbed the clay about it as before. He gave me a few last words.

"'After I gets up,' he said, 'an me an' Jim's all ready, you climb into the bucket and light the fuse. Then raise the long yell to me an' Jim, an' we'll yank ye out. But be shore an' light the fuse. Thar's nuthin' more discouragin' than for to wait half an hour outside an' no catridge goin' off. Especial when it goes off after you goes back to see what's the matter with her. So, be shore an' light the fuse, an' then me an' Jim 'll run you up the second follerin'. This oughter be a great day for you, young man, firin' a shot this away the first six hours you're a miner.'

"Jim and Gassy were at the windlasss and yelled:

"'All ready below?'

"I was in the bucket, and at the word scratched a match and lit the fuse. It sputtered with alarming ardor and threw off a shower of sparks.

"'Hoist away,' I called.

"The villains ran me up about ten feet and came to a dead halt. At this crisis they seemed to get into an altercation. They both abandoned the windlass, and I could hear them cursing and threatening and shooting; presumably at each other.

"'I'll have your heart out,' I heard Gassy say.

"My alarm was without a limit. I'd seen one shot go off. Here I was swinging some ten feet over a still heavier charge, and about to be blown into eternity. Meanwhile the caitiffs, on whom my life depended, had abandoned me to settle some accursed feud of their own.

"I cannot tell you of my agony. The fuse was spitting fire like forty fiends; the narrow shaft was choked with smoke. I swung there helpless, awaiting death, while the two rascals, Gassy and Jim, were trying to kill each other above. Either from the smoke or the excitement I fainted.

"When I came to myself I was outside the shaft, safe and sound, while Gassy and his disreputable assistant were laughing at their joke. There had been no shot placed in the drill hole; the heartless Gassy had palmed it and carried it with him to the surface.

"At my very natural inquiry, made in a weak voice—for I was still sick and broken—as to what it all meant, they said it was merely a Leadville jest and intended for the initiation of a tenderfoot.

"'It gives 'em nerve,' said Gassy. 'It puts heart into 'em an' does 'em good.'

"As soon as I could walk I severed my relations with Gassy Thompson and his outlaw adherent, Jim. The next morning my hair had turned the milky sort you see. The Leadville people with whom I discussed the crime laughed. That was all the sympathy, all the redress, I got.

"After that I came East without delay. When I leave the District of Columbia again it will not be for Leadville, nor will my next mining connection be formed with such abandoned barbarians as Gassy Thompson and Jim."

Watch Adjusters.

Perhaps the most highly skilled and best paid men in the watchmaking business are the watch adjusters. One adjuster in a great factory used to receive $10,000 a year.

The adjuster's work is one of the important element of cost in the making of a fine watch, and a $10,000 adjustor should be competent to perfect any watch, whatever its delicacy and cost. It is the business of the adjuster to take a new watch and carefully go over all its parts, fitting them together so that the watch may be regulated to keep time accurately to the fraction of a minute a month. Regulating is a very different process from adjusting and much simpler. A watch that cannot be regulated so as to keep accurate time may need the hand of the adjuster, and if it is valuable, the owner will be advised to have it adjusted. There are watch adjusters in New York working on their own account and earning very comfortable incomes.

To the adjuster every watch that comes under his hands gets to have a character of its own. He knows every wheel and screw and spindle that help to constitute the watch. He knows its constitution as a physician knows that of an old patient. He can say what the watch needs after an accident, and can advise as to whether it is worth adjusting.

No new watch can be depended upon until it has passed through the hands of the adjuster, for however admirable the individual parts of the works, their perfect balance is to be obtained only by such study and experiment as it is the business of the adjuster to make. The adjuster is a highly skilled mechanic, with wide knowledge of his trade, and the utmost deftness in its prosecution.—New York Sun.

A Millionaire's Prodigality.

W. S. Stratton, the Cripple Creek, (Col.) millionaire, is prodigal of his wealth. Cy Warman, of "Sweet Marie" fame, says that his recklessness with money made an impression even in the Denver hotel where he was staying, where such proceedings on the part of mining millionaires are old stories. Whenever Straton sent a boy for a newspaper he gave the youth a dollar and had the paper charged in his bill, and whenever he left the dining-room he gave the hat boy at the door a dollar, and did this three times a regularly day. His stay at the hotel was a halcyon era for all the servants. To a boy who returned a $5 gold piece the millionaire had given him, and looked rather pitiful as he said his father would not allow him to accept it, Stratton gave a $100 bank note and said: "There, you can have that if you don't like gold. Tell your father that it came up on the last bucket, and that I want you to have it."—New York World.

The Mule's Mistake

In a desperate struggle which took place recently in Ohio between a mule and a cow with a young calf, the mule was not only beaten, but horned to death for chasing the calf about the field. This incident signifies that a creature which has neither pride of ancestry nor hope of posterity ought not to go fooling around an animal which has both.—Detroit Free Press.

Success in Failure.

Mann—I tell you, nothing succeeds like failure.

Dan—Nonsense; you mean "success."

Mann—Not a bit of it. There's a man who has failed nine times in twelve years and now he's a millionaire.—New York World.

A project is on foot in Philadelphia to utilize street railways for carrying freight as well as passengers. The plan proposed is a combination of the express business and the parcel delivery.

FIGHT FOR A FREE CUBA.

Progress of the Insurrection Spain is Combatting.

GOMEZ PARTLY BURNS A CITY.

A Number of Spanish Successes Reported From Havana---The Autonomist Movement---Two Hundred Government Volunteers and a Detachment of Firemen Desert to the Rebels.

Passengers arriving at Tampa, Fla., from Cuba by steamer report that Gomez attacked the city of Puerto Principe, burning Caridad, one entire ward. Mantanzas province is greatly disturbed. Three hundred men are out near Cardenas. A band of 100 men has risen in Jovellanes. At Tamuasco, in Santo Espiritu district, fifty civil guards recently surrendered their arms and ammunition to General Roloff. At Calabaza. Province of Santa Clara, Captain Julio Dominiguez, with 200 Spanish volunteers, joined the insurgents, and a detachment of firemen from Havana, reaching Remedios, also joined the insurgents.

GENERAL MAXIMO GOMEZ.

Campos's headquarters have been established at Santa Clara, where his forces are concentrated to protect the plantations in Las Villas. He pledged protection to the sugar-making Cubans. It is said that Campos will withdraw his troops from the Santiago district, which is now in the hands of the Provisional Government.

Dr. Joaquin Castillo, who has been chosen Vice-President of the Provisional Government, was a physician on the Jeanette relief expedition.

Havana advices state that Captain Teja, at the head of thirty-three cavalrymen and 110 foot soldiers, recently surprised the band of Jose Veitia at his camp at Las Posar, Province or Santa Clara. The insurgents, according to official advices received at Havana, were quickly dispersed, leaving four dead on the field.

Reports have been received to the effect that the insurgents have succeed in burning the small village of Cuatro Caminos, near Encrucijada, Province of Santa Clara.

In Ceja de Tana, Province of Puerto Principe, according to advices just received by Captain-General Campos, the insurgents lately attacked a column of Spanish soldiers who were protecting a train of wagons, employed in transportation of ammuneition. The insurgents were finally defeated, two of their number being left dead on the field, while two were taken prisoners. The captured insurgents say that as their comrades retired from the field they carried away with them two of their dead and four of their wounded.

Official advices have been received at Havana to the effect that 300 insurgents attacked Lieutenant Cabanellas, who was at the head of a scouting party numbering fifty, near the Alta Gracia Railroad. The troops were expecting an attack, and although two of their number were killed at the first fire, they formed in a hollow square and repulsed several times the cavalry of the insurgents. The attacking party divided into several companies and continued the assault on all sides. Though reinforced, the insurgents were compelled to flee, leaving twelve dead horses on the field. The rebels carried away their dead and wounded, and it was impossible to ascertain their loss. The troops, besides the two men killed, had four or five wounded.

At a reunion in Havana of the leaders of the Autonomist party, an agreement was entered into providing for the active and energetic propagation of the political principles of the party. An effort will be made to bring to the attention of the Spanish Government the necessity for the establishment of the principle of home rule, thus, it is hoped, satisfying the Liberal elements, and putting an end to the struggle with the insurgents. By this means it is thought that the insurgents who, acting in good faith, have taken up arms against the Government, may be induced to surrender.

A report has been received by Government officials to the effect that the column of General Ruiz has completely routed and dispersed the insurgents near Guaimaro. The insurgents left forty dead, and these, according to the reports, were buried by the troops.

DEATH OF FOUR CHILDREN.

Three From Rattlesnakes' Bites and One by Drowning.

Three children of a widow named Jenkins, living at Sullivan, Mo., while at play went to a place near the barn to gather eggs. The place was rather out of the way and dangerous, owing to snakes, which are numerous in that region. One child thrust its hand into what it supposed was the hen's nest and quickly withdrew it, exclaiming that the hen had pecked its hand. The other two children put in their hands with the same result, and then set up a loud cry. The mother was at the well with her infant, and the alarm so excited her that she left the child and ran to the assistance of the three older ones, who hap been bitten by a rattlesnake. During the excitement the infant fell into the well and was drowned. The three children died soon afterwards.

THE MARKETS

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

35

MILK AND CREAM.

Market steady the past week under a fairly good demand. The average price received at the milk stations for the platform surplus was $1.37 per can of 40 quarts.

Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			1,474,050
Condensed milk, gals			17,620
Cream, gals			53,250

BUTTER.

Penn.—Fresh, extras	$ —	@$	20
Firsts	17	@	18½
Thirds to seconds	13	@	16
State—Fancy	—	@	18½
Thirds to firsts	12	@	17
Western Im. Creamery	11	@	15
Western Dairy	9½	@	13
Factory, firsts	11½	@	12½

CHEESE.

State—Fullcream, white, fancy	—	@	7¾
Full cream, good to prime	7¼	@	7⅞
State Factory—Part skims, common to prime	2	@	5
Part skims, choice	5	@	6½
Full skims	—	@	—

EGGS.

State & Penn—Fresh	15	@	16
Jersey—Fancy	16	@	16½
Western—Prime to choice	14	@	15
Duck eggs	—	@	—
Goose eggs	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	—	@	1 90
Medium, 1894, choice	1 70	@	1 75
Pea, 1894, choice	—	@	1 90
Red kidney, 1894, choice	1 50	@	1 55
White kidney, 1894, choice	2 10	@	2 15
Black turtle soup, 1894	—	@	1 65
Lima, Cal., 1894, ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	3 50
Green peas, bbls	—	@	1 02½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Pears, Bartlett, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 50
Blackberries, ₱ qt	—	@	—
Muskmelons, ₱ bbl	50	@	2 00
Watermelons, ₱ 100	5 00	@	15 00
Grapes, Del., ₱ carrier	1 00	@	1 25
Southern Niagara, ₱ carrier	—	@	1 25
Peaches, Md. & Del., ₱ crate	60	@	1 25
Huckleberries, ₱ qt	7	@	9
Plums, ₱ 8-lb. basket	15	@	30
Apples, hand-picked, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	2 00

HOPS.

State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	7
1894, common to fair	4	@	5
Pacific Coast, choice	—	@	7
Good to prime	5½	@	6½
Old odds	—	@	—

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	90	@	95
Clover mixed	55	@	60
Straw—Long rye	40	@	55
Oat	35	@	40

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	10½
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	80
Geese, ₱ pair	87	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	20	@	30

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	11	@	16
Chickens, Phila. broilers	13	@	19
Western, dry picked	8	@	12
Fowls, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Spring ducks, ₱ lb	13	@	15
Geese, ₱ lb	—	@	15
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	2 00

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Jersey, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
L. I., ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Sweet, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Cabbage, ₱ 100	1 50	@	2 00
Onions, white, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	2 00
Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 75
Squash, Hubbard, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Marrow, ₱ crate	50	@	60
Celery, ₱ doz. stalks	10	@	35
Cucumbers, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 50
Turnips, Russia	40	@	50
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	50	@	1 50
Peas, L. I., ₱ bag	—	@	—
Lima beans	50	@	75
Egg plant, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Tomatoes, ₱ bush box	15	@	25
Lettuce, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Green corn, ₱ 100	20	@	40
String beans	50	@	60

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	—	@	3 65
Spring Patents	3 40	@	3 60
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	66¾
September	—	@	65½
Corn—No. 2	—	@	43
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	27
Track, White	25	@	32
Malt—Western	—	@	—
Barley—Ungraded Western	—	@	—
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	—	@	—
Clover	—	@	—
Lard—City steam	6.00c	@	6.25c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6	@	8¾
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	8	@	12
Country dressed	7½	@	11
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	2 50	@	3 50
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	4 25	@	5 50
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 20	@	5 75
Dressed	6¾	@	8

RANSOM IS REAPPOINTED.

President Cleveland Signs His New Commission as Minister to Mexico.

The President has reappointed Matt W. Ransom, of North Carolina, Minister of the United States to Mexico.

Mr. Ransom will lose one month and twenty-seven days' pay as Minister to Mexico, at $17,500 a year, that being the period intervening between Auditor Holcomb's opinion in his case to the date of his reappointment. The Minister drew his pay up to the first of July last. Auditor Holcomb would not pass his July account, holding that while he was de facto Minister to Mexico, he was disqualified from holding the position by having been a member of the same Congress that increased the pay of the Mexican Mission, to which he was snbsequently appointed. Mr. Ransom will have to look to Congress for his salary and expenses during the interim.

Change in Weather Reports.

Readings of sensible temperature, or that actually felt, will hereafter form a feature of United States Weather Bureau charts. Chief Moore, of the Weather Bureau, says he is confident that the new plan will meet with public appreciation and result in great benefit to the work of the office.

Newsy Gleanings.

Missouri has 56,421 acres planted in flax.

Iowa's corn crop is six or seven times as big as last year's.

It is estimated there are 40,000 bicycle riders in New York City.

There are twenty-eight people in the St. Louis jail charged with murder.

Bicycles bring in this year $400,000 in taxes to the French Government.

FIRST WOMAN SHERIFF.

Mrs. Stewart Has Been Appointed in Missouri to Succeed Her Husband.

Mrs. Helen C. Stewart has been appointed by the County Court to succeed her husband as Sheriff of Greene County, Mo. She will serve until the unexpired term is filled out by the election of a Sheriff to take the place of her husband, who died in the harness. The indicattons are that Mrs. Stewart will be nominated and elected at the polls to succeed herself.

An effort was made to have the County Court appoint her brother to the place, who would turn over the fees to Mrs. Stewart. Her brother is William D. Garwood, general baggage agent of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, and was perfectly willing to go into an arrangement of that kind. But in this age of bloomers and new women Mrs. Stewart promptly put her boot down on any such a policy and declared that she wanted the office. "O, I can run the office with my son," said Mrs. Stewart. "He is now Chief Deputy and can greatly assist me."

MRS. HELEN C. STEWART.

Springfield, Greene County, Mo. First woman Sheriff in the United States.

The Missouri law in regard to women holding office is vague. If Mrs. Stewart should be elected to fill out the unexpired term the legality of her position would come to an issue. Mrs. Stewart is a woman of about forty-five, short and rather heavy. She is good-looking and intelligent. She has not been identified with any of the women's rights movements in Springfield. She is a womanly woman, but can be firm enough to act as Sheriff if duty demands.

MINERS DROWNED.

Workmen in Colorado Diggings Overwhelmed by Water.

Water broke through the walls separating the abandoned workings of the Bob Tail Tunnel property and the Sleepy Hollow and Americus mines, Central City, Col., and caught thirteen miners before they could be warned of their danger.

The Bob Tail Tunnel property was famous in the early days of Gilpin County for its great yield of gold. Its shifts, drifts and chambers penetrate into the hills for miles. The property was closed down for years. About four years ago a Haverhill, Mass., company opened a portion of the property named the C. P. Fisk, out of which they have taken over $1,000,000. This has encouraged others to lease portions of the property, and such were the Sleepy Hollow and the Americus. The new workings must have gone too close to the abandoned drifts, filled with water, and the walls broke, engulfing the new workings. The break occurred at the Mabee workings, now idle. Two unknown Italians were drowned in the Americus and eleven in the Sleepy Hollow.

SIX MEN HELD RESPONSIBLE.

Blame Placed for the New York City Building Disaster.

The inquest into the cause of the collapse, in New York City, of the Ireland building, through which, on August 8, fifteen men lost their lives, was brought to a conclusion. The jury, after a consultation lasting more than four hours, returned a verdict fixing the blame on six of the men connected with the erection of the building and exonerating Joseph Guider, the plasterer, and Jefferds E. Sillock.

The jury found that the building was put up with a criminal disregard for human life. They charged that the responsibility for the collapse rests upon the architect, Behrens; the builder, Parker; his master mason, Murray; his general superintendent, Walker; the assistant to Behrens, Youdale, and the Building Inspector, Buckley.

BLINDED BY A TROLLEY FLASH.

Physicians Say Mrs. Chapius Will Never Recover Full Sight.

Mrs. Alexis Chapius, of 578 Main street, Paterson, N. J., was crossing Washington avenue a few nights ago, when a trolley car passed in front of her. As the car passed a bright flame shot from under the wheels as they came in contact with some rock on the tracks. The light was very brilliant, and enveloped the car for a moment.

Mrs. Chapius felt a shock and put her hands to her eyes to protect them from the light. When she removed them she found she could not see. She was stone blind and had to be assisted to her home. By medical aid her sight has been partially restored, but the attending physician says she will never recover her full sight.

Boys Killed and Fed to Bears.

Two Roumanian trainers and exhibitors of performing bears have been arrested in Debreczin, in the Haiduck district of Hungary, charged with having fed their animals human flesh. In the course of their examination the men admitted that they had killed four boys, cut their bodies into pieces, and fed the bears with the flesh.

New Woman's Penitentiary.

A new penitentiary building for female convicts is about to be begun at Joliet, Ill. There are fifty-five female convicts at Joliet, and they are confined under very unsanitary conditions.

Utilizing a Pest.

Nebraska farmers are making hay out of Russian thistles.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The President has appointed J. Nota McGill Register of Wills for the District of Columbia. Mr. McGill is a young patent attorney of Washington.

Gold exports increased to $2,250,000, and the bond syndicate again came to the aid of the National Treasury by depositing $1,000,000 in gold in exchange for currency, so that the reserve is still intact.

The United States District Attorney and Marshal in Wyoming report that the recent Bannock murders were atrocious outrages, deliberately planned.

Matt W. Ransom took the oath of office again as Minister to Mexico.

Postmaster-General Wilson accepted an honorary membership in the Greenbriar (W. Va.) Hunting Club, to which he was recently elected. This is a famous organization, and owns a magnificent preserve of 60,000 acres at the hea'waters of the picturesque Greenbriar River.

John H. Yakey, a Virginia commission merchant, doing business in Washington under the firm name of Snouffer & Yakey, drowned himself in the Potomac. He left a letter for his wife, stating that this was the only way he saw to escape his financial trouble and get out of debt.

Secretary Herbert announced that the White Squadron would engage in a series of manœuvres between Newport, R. I., and Norfolk, Va.

Advices from Minister Denby, in Pekin, China, to the State Department report the success of the Kucheng investigation.

Secretary Lamont ordered to be turned over to the State of Michigan the military reservation on Mackinac Island.

The great activity of the Navy Department in finishing new ships is thought to mean an aggressive foreign policy on the part of the Administration.

Secretary Lamont issued orders concerning the dedication of the National Military Park at Chickamauga and Chattanooga.

Ex-Consul Waller made a statement to American representatives for transmission to the State Department.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Baltimore	67	36	.650	Chicago	57	50	.533
Cleveland	70	41	.631	New York	55	50	.524
Philadel	59	45	.567	Cincinnati	54	49	.524
Boston	58	45	.563	Washing'n	31	66	.320
Brooklyn	58	46	.558	St. Louis	34	73	.318
Pittsburg	59	48	.551	Louisville	25	78	.243

Secretary Herbert inspected the Brooklyn Navy Yard.

Saloon-keepers in New York City paid over $8000 in fines on the last day of "easy sentences" for violations of the Excise law.

The body of Robert W. Inman, Jr., who was drowned in New York Harbor from the yacht Adelaide, was found at South Beach, Staten Island.

Warren La Rue Thomas, of Kentucky, was elected Grand Master of the Grand Commandery of the Knights Templar in Boston.

A Manhattan Beach train ran into a hook and ladder truck in East New York, Brooklyn, and fatally injured two firemen.

The Attorney-General of New York authorized a suit against the Tobacco Trust to forbid its business in New York.

Karl Poshkolka, whose wife kept the Cafe Waldorf, New York City, killed her with his butcher's knife in sight of his little daughter.

Two trains collided at a siding at Sullivan, Mo., and two boys, names unknown, who were traveling with the stock, were instantly killed.

Ex-Police Justice Patrick Gaven Duffy, of New York City, died at Forked River, N. J.

A cloudburst occurred between Elkhorn and Waterloo in Nebraska. The Union Pacific fast mail was caught in it and nearly washed from the rails, and delayed three hours. The track gave way behind the train. Great damage was done to crops.

Senator M. S. Quay was elected Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Committee; there was entire harmony at the convention at Harrisburg.

The Earl of Dunraven, the owner, and G. L. Watson, the designer, of the Valkyrie, arrived at New York to take part in the international races.

Justice Stover, of the New York Supreme Court, decided that the creation of the new Special Sessions Court of New York City was constitutional.

The annual reunion of the Smith family was held in Peapack, N. J.

Captain Sumner, of the United States cruiser Columbia, wept in court, at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, as he admitted he made an oversight in the docking of the cruiser at Southampton.

Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt gave the most beautiful ball ever seen in Newport, R. I., in Marble House in honor of her daughter Consuela.

A number of cattle affected with tuberculosis have been found at Winsted, Conn.

The first rain in fourteen weeks fell in the gas belt of Indiana. It came too late for the crops, which were practically ruined.

The last of the much-advertised bull fights scheduled at Gillette, Col., was a failure, only 200 persons being present.

James Whitcomb Riley consented to read a poem at the Louisville G. A. R. Encampment.

Portions of a human body were found in a house once occupied by H. H. Holmes, in Irvington, Ind. They are believed to furnish a clew to the fate of little Howard Pitezel.

The White Star steamship Georgic, the largest freight vessel in the world, arrived at New York.

The members of the Liquor Dealers' Association, of New York City, adopted resolutions binding members to close their saloons on Sunday.

United States deputy marshals raided a big gang of counterfeiters in the Kaw Indian County, Oklahoma. The headquarters of the counterfeiters was a large cave on the banks of the Arkansas River.

By the explosion of the boiler of a threshing machine at Owassa, Ill., Monroe Babcock, farmer, and Annie Hoffman, daughter of Frank Hoffman, were killed. Several of the threshing gang were also injured.

Senator Quay secured control of the Pennsylvania Republican Convention in Harrisburg after a sharp contest.

Mrs. Mary Lautener and her nine-year-old daughter, Bertha, were suffocated to death by smoke during a fire which occurred at their home in Brooklyn, N. Y.

Foreign Notes.

Bismarck cordially greeted German-American veterans of 1870-71.

Li Hung Chang has been summoned to Pekin, China, in the capacity of Imperial Chancellor.

Hawaiian Royalists have appealed to the United States Government to reinstate Queen Liliuokalani.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

WEIGHING THE BABY.

Oh, what a dear, little dumpling of an elf!
Did you know that you were once
Like her, your very self?

Not a tooth in all her head;
Just a wisp of hair;
But the sweetest, cunningest
Dmples, I declare.

How much does our baby weigh!
Bring the scales and shawl.
Tuck the little Midget in
And guess now—one and all!

—New England Homestead

A NOBLE AND FEARLESS DOG.

Brown was simply a large dog, who was so strong, so fearless, so intelligent, and so active in affairs that he was considered the champion of the town.

He could thrash any dog round about, and always did it when it was necessary.

But he was extremely kind and benevolent. He showed great kindness to tramp dogs, and protected many a wretched littte vagabond and saw him safely out of the town in good condition.

One day he brought a specially bad specimen home with him. He came into the house and into the dining room, where the family were at dinner, the wretched little tramp dog at his heels.

He looked up at his master, wagging his tail, asking for something to eat. A plate of food was set down, and the little dog snteched at it ravenously. Brown seemed to think that was all right. He did not offer to touch the food. When the little dog was through he asked for another plateful and had his own dinner.

He kept the little bog for quite awhile, always permitting him to eat first. At night he took the dog into his kennel, himself sleeping outside.

He was not at all intimate with the dog, but treated him as a visitor, not at any time as a friend. The tramp finally went on his way, strong and well, and as plump and sleek as any dog need be. What was said between these two dogs, both at meeting and parting, would be very interesting to know.—New York Press.

A SURPRISE.

Tessie and Bessie were getting ready for a garden party, It was to be a very small party, for they had only invited Bertha and Harold May, next door.

Tessie spread a tablecloth on the big, flat stone under the great oak, and Bessie set on the sandwiches and chicken and grandma's pretty cakes. Bessie put a saucerful of big, red raspberries by Bertha's plate, and Tessie set another beside Harold's. Then they ran to the raspberry patch again, to fill two saucers for themselves.

"Why, see here!" said Tessie when they came back to the table; "somebody has been stealing Harold's berries!"

"Who can it be?" said Bessie. "Well, there are plenty more raspberries in the patch, that is one good thing! And we have only to run and pick them."

They hurried away to fill the saucer once more, at the same time keeping watch of the table. Nobody seemed to go near it, yet when they came back again they found Bertha's plate was almost empty.

"Now, that's mean!" cried Bsssie. "Say, Tessie, let's hide and watch; and when we catch the thief we'll offer him some raspberries and cake very politely; then won't he be 'shamed!"

So they crouched down behind the currant-bushes, whispering and peeping. They had not waited long before they saw the thief running softly towards the table.

A boy? No. A girl? No. It was the cutest little squirrel that you ever saw.

How Tessie and Bessie did laugh! —Youth's Companion.

Not Wanted.

"I have here," said the agent, "a noiseless meat tenderer. No more pounding in the morning and waking the family—"

"Don't want it," said Mrs. Hashcroft. "If I didn't get the boarders started by pouncing the steak there wouldn't be any of them up at all."—Indianapolis Journal.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY, AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,..... .50
THREE MONTHS,..... .25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican State Convention.

The greatest political battle waged in modern times terminated last Wednesday in a manner far different from what was anticipated. Many good and true Republicans predicted a split in the party owing to the bitter contest for the state chairmanship, while Democrats congratulated themselves that such would be the consummation of the strife. Both classes were disappointed. Tuesday night the caucuses were held. At the Quay caucus 159 delegates presented themselves and declared their intention of supporting the Senator's interests. To this caucus newspaper men were freely admitted. At the Gilkeson caucus newspaper men were excluded but one who was there informed us that but 123 delegates were present.

The city of Harrisburg never before witnessed such crowds as attended this convention at a similar gathering. The crowds were in sympathy with Quay. Train loads of people who were brought there to shout for the combine joined in the hurrah for the senator. It was almost impossible to get through the streets. Notwithstanding the odds against them the combine leaders still showed fight and took possession of the opera house with the intention of excluding the Quay people from the convention. The cooler heads saw how impolitic it would be to force two conventions and when at 4 o'clock Wednesday morning Thomas V. Cooper, "the angel of reconciliation," met the combine leaders and submitted eight propositions which would prevent the necessity of two conventions, the combine assented to them and there the matter rested until the convention assembled at 11.30 o'clock. The test of strength of the two factions came in the vote for temporary chairman. John B. Robinson was the candidate of the Quay people and Henry Hall of the combine. The vote stood 163⅓ for Robinson and 133⅓ for Hall. Hall moved the election of Robinson be made unanimous which was carried amid great enthusiasm. The first proffer of peace, however, came from Senator Quay who, when Cooper was seconding the nomination of Robinson, stepped two seats forward to where Governor Hastings was sitting, smiled and extended his hand. The action embarrassed the governor but was wildly applauded by those present when the governor took the extended hand. Senator Quay showed his magnanimity when, after it was decided that a committee of fifty—one from each senatorial district—be appointed on permanent organization, he moved that "the committee be instructed to bring in the name of our governor, Daniel H. Hastings, for permanent chairman, as we all want to vote for him." "Jack" Robinson appointed as the governor's escort to the chair, M. S. Quay and Chris Magee and it was a sight to see these three Republican giants march down the aisle. Again the convention was wild with enthusiasm.

B. J. Haywood was nominated for state treasurer by acclamation, his name being presented by Henry Hall.

On motion of Senator Quay the six superior court judges appointed by Governor Hastings, Charles E. Rice, of Luzerne; James A. Beaver, of Centre; E. N. Willard, of Lackawanna; George B. Orlady, of Huntingdon; Howard J. Reeder, of Northampton, and John J. Wickam, of Beaver, were nominated by acclamation.

B. F. Gilkeson requested that he be substituted as delegate for the purpose of making a motion. The permission being granted he stated that it was evident from the vote taken on the election of the temporary chairman what would be the result of a vote on the State chairmanship and therefor would withdraw as a candidate and moved the election of M. S. Quay by acclamation. Then the enthusiasm reached its climax and for several minutes it was impossible for the chair to put the motion. When the motion was put those who had most bitterly opposed the senator were among the loudest in their affirmatives.

The platform is an able document but we have not the space to reproduce it at this time.

The election of Senator Quay was, as we have said, the end of a bitterly contested struggle. Every Republican is glad it is over and that it terminated so harmoniously. The ITEM predicts as a result that Republican politics will be cleaner in Pennsylvania than they have been. We will have good candidates, the people's choice, and the spoils system will give way to a healthy civil service. We confidently believe that before another decade rolls by Senator Quay will have a stronger hold in the hearts of the people as a statesman than he now has as a brilliant political leader. So may it be.

CENTRE BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.

Sixty-fifth Annual Session Convened at Lewistown Last Week.

The Centre Baptist Association convened its sixty-fifth annual session at Lewistown last Tuesday. The opening sermon was delivered by Rev. L. B. Plumer, of Altoona, after which officers were chosen as follows: Moderator, Rev. Owen James, of Hollidaysburg; clerk, Rev. S. F. Forgeus, of Huntingdon; treasurer, S. S. Niles, of Port Matilda.

After the sermon a very neat and apt address of welcome to the community was made by Rev, D. W. Woods, of the Presbyterian church, which was briefly responded to by the Moderator.

The report of the committee on church letters was read. From this is gathered the work of the year. There were received by baptism 141, by letter 60, by experience 33, and by restoration, 26, a total of 260. The losses were: By letter, 93; by exclusion, 53; by erasure, 184; and by death, 32, a total of 362.

The total membership is 2,414. The net loss is 103, largely caused by a revision of church lists and the dropping out of useless members.

The usual committees were appointed.

A communication from the Johnstown Baptist church was read and referred to Revs. A. C. Applegarth, C. A. Walker and G. W. Downing for consideration. After prayer by Rev. G. W. Downing the forenoon session was closed.

Rev. W. B. Miller, of Gorsuch, led the devotional services at the afternoon session, at which the missionary committee, through its chairman, K. A. Lovell, reported the work of the year. Following this came the reports on the State Mission society and State of religion.

Sunday school work was discussed by D. C. Taylor, of Tyrone, and Rev. J. B. Soule, of Milesburg, and Rev. Leroy Stevens, D. D., secretary of the Pennsylvania Baptist Educational society, gave an address on Methods of Sunday School work.

The American Baptist Publication society was represented in an address by Rev. O. F. Flippo, D. D., and a resolution commending its work was adopted as presented by H. L. Bunker, of Hollidaysburg.

The communication from Johnstown church reported that the church had violated the practice of the association in having as pastor a man from whom the hand of fellowship had been withdrawn.

Henry Cryder, S. E. Henry, G. B. Bowers, T. S. Johnston, Calvin Greene, T. H. Suckling and Edward Bell were elected trustees.

On Tuesday evening a memorial service for Rev. D. W. Hunter was held. Addresses were made by K. A. Lovell and Robert McDivitt, of Huntingdon; Henry Heaton, Milesburg; Rev. Dr. Palmer, Philadelphia, and Rev. D. W. Woods, Lewistown. While a hymn was sung a memorial tablet was unveiled to the memory of the deceased.

Rev. J. L. Plush, Orbisonia, delivered the doctrinal sermon from Isaiah 7, 4. Rev. A. C. Lathrop read the report of the educational society: "94 students had been assisted, 14 graduated and 4 sent as missionaries."

Rev. L. Stevens, D. D., spoke on ministerial education and resolutions were adopted favoring a new paper in Philadelphia in the interest of the church.

At Wednesday's session Rev. A. C. Lathrop was selected to preach the introductory sermon next year and Rev. A. C. Applegarth, Ph.D., of Huntingdon, to preach the doctrinal sermon.

Philipsburg, Centre county, was chosen as the place of the next meeting.

Revs. C. A. Walker, of Bellwood, and S. F. Forgeus, of Huntingdon, were nominated for vice presidents of the Pennsylvania Baptist education and the state mission societies respectively and Rev. A. C. Applegarth as representative of the American Baptist Home Mission society.

K. A. Lovell, S. S. Miles, Henry Cryder, C. Greene and T. H. Suckling were elected the missionary committee.

Rev. A. C. Applegarth read a paper on education which was followed by an address on the subject by Prof. C. E. Hamblin, of Bucknell University, Lewisburg.

The report on home mission work was read by Rev. G. W. Downing, Altoona, and Rev. E. B. Palmer, D. D., district secretary of the society, made an address.

Rev. J. B. Soule was elected delegate to the American Baptist publication socieiy and Revs. C. A. Walker, L. B. Plumer, A. C. Lathrop, A. C. Applegarth and K. A. Lovell. esq., delegates to the state mission society to meet in Pittsburg in October.

A forceful report on intemperance, prepared by Rev. B. F. G. McGee, Wilkesbarre, was read by the clerk, in which the liquor traffic is charged with being the cause of nearly all the crime of this country. It meddles with our politics to perpetuate itself, to protect its interests and to satisfy its lust for gain. It corrupts our lawmaking and too often our law-executing bodies. Thus it is a menace to the institutions that are the guarantee of our liberties. We believe the time has come for us to use every right means in our power for its complete extinction.

Addresses on foreign missions were made by Rev. E. A. Woods, D. D., of Williamsport, Miss Rachel Leidy, of Newton Centre, Mass., and Miss Agness Whitehead, a missionary from Burmah.

Home missions were presented in a paper prepared by Mrs. J. M. Ovelman, of Altoona, an address by Mrs. M. E. Coville, of Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and a reading on Mexico by Miss Mattie Reed.

A resolution was adopted regretting departure of Rev. Owen James, D. D., moderator of the Association, who becomes President of Roger Williams University, Tennessee, and commending him as a wise leader, a faithful minister, an efficient pastor, a loyal Baptist and an earnest Christian.

The evening session was devoted to young people's work. Papers were read by Miss Bunker, Altoona; Miss Nellie Lightner, Shirleysburg, and T. H. Suckling, Hollidaysburg, and an address by Rev. Owen James, of Hollidaysburg.

At the meeting of the Woman's Missionary society, a memorial service was held in which many loving words of testimony were paid to the worth and earnestness of Mrs. Emma Hudson, Saltillo, who has died.

The following officers were elected: President, Miss S. E. Dysart: vice presidents, Mrs. K. A. Lovell, Mrs. T. S. Teasdale, Mrs. J. L. Plush; recording secretary, Mrs. Anna Flanagan, Altoona; corresponding secretary, Miss Elizabeth Hicks, Hollidaysburg; treasurer, Miss S. P. Gregg.

Miss Eliza Bell, of Sabbath Rest, was appointed to prepare the next report on home missions and Miss Esther Greene, of Lewistown, on foreign missions.

Picnic of Patrons of Husbandry at Grange Park, Centre Hall, Pa.---Reduced rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the twenty-second annual picnic and exhibition of the Patrons of Husbandry, at Grange Park, Centre Hall, Pa., September 14 to 21, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Centre Hall and return from Johnstown, Harrisburg, and intermediate stations; Tyrone and Clearfield and Bald Eagle Valley branches; Renovo, Dauphin, and intermediate stations; stations on L. and T. Branch, Shamokin Division, Summit Branch, and from Catawissa and intermediate stations, September 14 to 21, good to return until September 21, inclusive, at *a single fare for the round trip.*

On September 18, 19, and 20 special trains will be run from Bellefonte, Sunbury, Pardee and intermediate stations.

For specific rates and time of trains consult small bills, or apply to ticket agents.

—Mrs. Rhodia Noah, of this place, was taken in the night with cramping pains and the next day diarrhoea set in. She took half a bottle of blackberry cordial but got no relief. She then sent to me to see if I had anything that would help her. I sent her a bottle of Chamberlain's colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy and the first dose relieved her. Another of our neighbors had been sick for about a week and had tried different remedies for diarrhoea but kept getting worse. I sent him this same remedy. Only four doses of it were required to cure him. He says he owes his recovery to this wonderful remedy.—Mrs. Mary Sibley, Sidney, Mich. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S NOTICE.

(Estate of Caleb G. Wright, dec'd.)

Letters of administration on the estate of Caleb G. Wright, late of Cass township, Huntingdon county, Pa., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said estate to make immediate payment and to those having claims against it to present them duly authenticated for settlement. MRS. CATHARINE WRIGHT,
8-28-95-f. Administratrix.

FOR SALE.—A well finished dwelling house with over one acre of ground. Hard and soft water under roof. This property is in a splendid locality, in close proximity to churches and school house. A bargain to anyone wanting a house with modern conveniences. For further particulars call on or address R. C. Yocum, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

FOR SALE.—Undertakers' outfit, good hearse, horse, buggy, wagon, sleighs, coffins, etc. Also, good house, with running water at door. Terms easy. K. W. CLARKSON, Cassville, Pa. 8-14-95.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room, with 4-room dwelling attached. Good location. Inquire of Marshall Yocum, Mpleton Depot, Pa.

SHINGLES FOR SALE.—I have 32,000 first class white pine shingles for sale. Also 1,000 shaved lap shingles. Address, AMON L. GREENLAND, Cassville, Pa. 6-12.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I can give you Reliable Insurance at nett rates. Don't run the risk of losing your property without protection.

INSURE YOUR { House, Furniture, Stable.

Special Rates on Farm Property.

L. M. SPEER, Agt.

CHAS. INGWERS,

The Pittsburg Merchant Tailor, has his

Seasonable STYLES

Ready for his customers, who are requested to come and inspect them.

White and Blue Front. Division St., Moun Union, Penn'a.

C. B. Crum,

The King Of Low Prices.

'Tis good value people want and they who supply it never lack customers. That's our business idea. These suggestions speak loud:

Men's Suits, $2.25 to $6.50 are bargains.
Boys' Suits, 12 to 18 years, $2.50 to $4.90.
Boys' Wool Suits, 65c. to $2.00.
Boys' Wash Suits, 65 cents.
Men's Wool Pants, $1.35 to $2.50, regularly worth $2.50 to $4.
Ladies' Duck Blazer Suits, $1.25, Wrappers 65c. to $1.25.

In Millinery

We can save you 25 to 50 per cent. Ladies' Hats, 10c. up. We have some special bargains in

HATS; DRY GOODS
BOOTS AND SHOES
CARPETS
NOTIONS GROCERIES

Don't be foolish enough to pay $40 or $50 for a sewing machine when you can get THE BEST for $15.98 to $17.98. All we ask is a trial. We are sure of your trade.

SALTILLO, PA.

CLEARANCE SALE.

All Untrimmed Hats for less than cost from now until October 1st, ranging in price from 10 cents to 50 cents.

Now is the Time to Buy.

KATE COWHER,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. H. BOYER, Manager,
4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

J. L. Houck.

Hats.

Arguments are needless, as all good judges agree that we have the finest line of men's, boys' and children's straw hats found in any country store in the county, viz: Mackinaws, Cantons, Palms, Panamas and Sailors. (The low prices are selling them.

Underwear.

We propose this season to make this department complete and you will find just what you want at the right prices. Our Notion, Grocery and Dry Goods department ment is complete in line of staples.

Hardware.

We also have a line of shovels, forks, hoes, rakes, paints, oils, &c. and will add a line of tinware.

Fish.

Our white fish and ciscoes are acknowledged to be the finest bro't to this market.

Wall paper at lowest prices and all borders given free with paper.

J. L. Houck,
CASSVILLE, . . . Pa.

The Profit is Down.

Never before have Fine Goods sold for lower prices than we are now making on our

Irresistible Bargains

We ask the privilege of selling you on the closest living margins the finest styles and qualities that money can buy in the line of

Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Our Children's Departm't

IS A DELIGHT TO THE EYE TO BEHOLD.

Such magnificent styles and the assortments will satisfy the choicest buyers. And the most important is the low price we offer them for.

JUNIOR FAUNTLEROY REEFER SUITS

THE PRINCETON.

Are the most dressy and look the neatest on Children, ages 3 to 6. They are made up very fancy of durable material and prices are within reach of all.

Inspect the goods, compare the prices, and you will admit that we are offering THE OPPORTUNITY of the SEASON. Give us one chance to make you happy with

Beautiful Goods at BED ROCK Prices.

Economy, Comfort and Satisfaction

GO WITH EVERY PURCHASE.

Everything Marked in Plain Figures and Sold Strictly—One Price.

HAZLETT BROS.,

404 Penn Street, - Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., Sept. 4, 1895

LOCAL NOTES.

—Are you going to the picnic?

—P. O. S. of A. picnic next Saturday.

—O. Y. Sters arrived on time last Sunday.

—Stevens, the tailor, will be in town next Tuesday.

—Chas. M. Stever, of Altoona, visited friends in Mapleton last week.

—Miss Maud Weston, of Altoona, is visiting relatives in this place.

—I. C. Horton, of Todd, was a pleasant caller at this office this morning.

—Hard coal at Mapleton, three sizes, Stove, Nut, and Pea. H. H. SWOPE.

—Rev. B. J. Hummel will preach in the U. B. church next Sunday evening.

—Rev. Joseph Gray will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday morning.

—John B. Henderson, of Altoona, spent a few days in Mapleton during the past week.

—Rev. Joseph Gray attended the Crystal Springs campmeeting in Fulton county last week.

—Mr. J. O. Heaton, the merchant at Cassville, sells and recommends Chamberlains Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

—Mrs. Henry Young, of Mount Union is lying critically ill at the home of her daughter, Mrs. William Long, in this place.

—R. K. Foster, of Huntingdon, has been appointed court reporter for the Twentieth judicial district by Judge Williamson.

—Wm. J. McLaughlin and wife (nee Elsie Rosensteel) of Huntington, W. Va., were guests of Mrs. Elizabeth Long last Wednesday.

—In matter of refusal of Supt. S. G. Rudy to grant a certificate to E. E. Kell, Judge Love has decreed that certificate be granted him.

—E. Guy Rex on Monday left to resume his studies at the Millersville state normal school. He expects to graduate at that institution this year.

—J. M. Gray yesterday left to resume his studies at Williamsport Dickinson Seminary in which institution he is a member of the senior class.

—W. S. Shore in order to get the advantage of the borough schools last week moved from his house in Union township to W. H. Spangler's house on Hill street.

—The committee of five ministers appointed by the Allegheny synod of the Luthern church to select a location for building a collegiate institute, have chosen Somerset.

—The thirty-fifth annual fair of the Juniata county agricultural society will be held on the grounds of the association in Port Royal, September 10th to 13th inclusive.

—Typhoid fever has become epidemic in Coleville, Centre county. It is stated that there are fifty or more cases and of these fully a dozen are said to be of a most serious character.

—At a meeting of old canal boatmen of Western Pennsylvania held at Freeport on August 27, it was decided to hold the next annual reunion at Nineveh on the last Tuesday in August, 1896.

—Roy, a little son of A. C. Fisher, fell into an excavation, a distance of about seven feet, one day last week and sustained serious cuts about the head and shoulders. At present he is doing as well as could be expected.

—A. M. High, of Reading, who was the first delegate elected to the Republican National convention of 1892, was last Saturday elected a delegate to the convention of 1896, and is the first delegate chosen to that convention.

—Our copy of the Orbisonia *Dispatch* disappeared very mysteriously (?) a few hours after its arrival at this office, last Friday afternoon. It contained the records made by the members of the rifle teams in the contest at that place recently.

—A bug resembling a leech is said to cause much trouble to the fish in the Juniata. The leech fastens itself to the back of the fish and makes a raw streak from the head back. The fish when thus affected swim near the surface and are easily caught.

—Plums and pears are a plentiful crop in this vicinity this year. The plum trees were broken in many places by the fruit which hung in clusters. W. H. Mounts has placed on our table a cluster only six inches in length which had on it 18 large sized plums.

—T. M. Uttley, Esq., of Lewistown, who has received endorsement of Mifflin county democrats for the President Judgeship of this district is a native of Huntingdon county having been born in 1835 on the Robley farm, one mile north of Mapleton.

—Prof. W. J. Swigart, voluntary observer at Huntingdon, reports the following weather for August: mean temp. 72°; max. temp. 98°; date 10 and 11; min. temp. 38°, date 22; total precip. 1.46 inches; no. of days clear 20; partly cloudy 4; cloudy 4; thunder storms, 4th and 6th.

—C. B. Stevens, merchant tailor, of McConnellsburg, will be in Mapleton Tuesday next, Sept. 10. He will have a full line of samples of fall and winter clothing from which you may make a selection, and will be pleased to have you call and examine same. Prices reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

—George McEwen, an 11-months-old son of Hover McEwen, died at Newton Hamilton Saturday night in horrible agony, the result of laudanum poisoning. Saturday morning his parents gave him a dose of the drug to allay his restlessness and by accident gave him too much. He lay in a stupor until toward evening, when convulsions set in and resulted as above stated during the night.

—On mail west last Wednesday the mail car was attached to the rear end of the train. Frank G. Patton, of Curwensville, ex-cashier of the Coalport bank was a passenger on the train and had his elbow out of the window. The crane on which the mail was hanging struck Mr. Patton's "crazy bone" causins him great pain. Mr. Patton was under the impression that he had been struck by a stone and so reported when the train reached Altoona. An investigation caused the facts to be as above stated.

—Last summer one of our grand children was sick with a severe bowel trouble. Our doctor's remedies had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, which gave very speedy relief. We regard it as the best medicine ever put on the market for bowel complaints.—Mrs. E. G. Gregory, Frederickstown, Mo. This certainly is the best medicine ever put on the market for dysentery, summer complaint, colic and cholera infantum in children. It never fails to give prompt relief when used in reasonable time and the plain printed directions are followed. Many mothers have expressed their sincere gratitude for the cures it has effected. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—On the farm of Beatty's heirs in Salem township, Westmoreland county, two miles west of New Alexandria, there is an apple tree which is forty-two feet high, seventy and one-half feet north and south, sixty-eight feet east and west, eleven and one-half feet in circumfrence. The first limb runs north and is scarcely six feet from the ground and is forty feet long. The tree is loaded full of choice apples, some of which measure nine and three-fourth inches in circumference. These are facts taken by actual measurement.

—The borough schools opened on Monday with a total enrollment of 132 distributed as follows: No. 1, 36; No. 2 43; No. 3, 31; No. 4, 22. Three new teachers are employed this winter but from the manner in which they started in, the ITEM predicts good results. The compulsory school law does not go into effect this year but every parent who is desirous of his children becoming good citizens, or who is interested in the future welfare of his children will enact a compulsory school law for their benefit and will see that the law is properly executed. There is no excuse for keeping children out of school when the state offers such inducements as it does. Every citizen should do what he can to make the term a success.

—A queer state of affairs has arisen in Gallitzin, which was recently the seat of so much trouble between the sisters of St. Joseph and the American Mechanics. After the garb bill passed the school directors insisted upon employing the sisters to teach in the public school building, regardless of consequences, but the nuns refused, saying that since the garb bill was a law they would obey it, however "unjust." The directors have since made arrangements to teach in the old church building at that place. All the Catholic citizens of the town agreed to send their children to the sisters and not to the public schools. As the population of Galitzin if almost entirely Catholic the handsome new school building there will be practically deserted.—*Philipsburg Journal.*

His Dream Came True.

The *Bellefonte Watchman* says: The most tragic death that has occnrred in this county for years was that of James Thompson, a young railroad brakeman, last Saturday afternoon. He was breaking on the local freight that runs between this place and Sunbury and his train arrived at Beaver dam tunnel, just a mile below Coburn, where it was necessary to get ready to make a flying switch to throw some cars on the Coburn siding.

Thompson had been on the engine where, in conversation with engineer Burns he had been told a dream that Mr. Burns had a few nights previous. The old engineer had dreamed that his engine had cut Jimmy in twain. Fearing that it might make the young brakeman uneasy he never said anything about it until that day. Incredulous as it may seem, Thompson then revealed a dream that he himself had, just the night before. It was to the effect that he had fallen under his train and was ground to pieces.

With this he started back over the tender laughing at the veteran engineer's solicitous nature and that was the last seen of him until a farmer, who was working at a fence at the side of the track, motioned to the flagman, on the rear of the train, and pointed to the lifeless body of the boy lying between the rails.

His legs and arms were ground to pulp, and the body was disemboweled, the head cut in many places and the hip bone broken off, protruded about six inches from his left side. Death must have been almost instantaneous.

James Thompson was 23 years old, a son of Robert Thompson, of this place, and was reckoned a very careful railroader. He was engaged to be married to Miss Carrie Young, of this place, though his great love for his parents had prompted him to forego the pleasure of making a home for himself as long as his father was out of employment.

FATAL FREIGHT WRECK.

It Occurred on the Barree Straight Line. One Man Killed.

A dispatch from Huntingdon to the Altoona *Tribune*, dated September 1st says: "The Huntiingdon, Mifflin, Spruce Creek and Altoona wrecking crews were called at 11 o'clock last night, and from that hour until noon to-day worked diligently in clearing up the debris of a disastrous freight wreck that occurred on the Barree straight line, one-half mile west of Petersburg.

The wrecked train was the first following Philadelphia express and was running at a high rate of speed. The breaking of an axle was the cause of the disaster and instantly fourteen cars, heavily laden with bridge iron and lumber, were telescoped. S. C. Frank, a brakeman, aged 22 years, was caught in the wreck and squeezed to death. His body was brought here and prepared for burial, and at noon to-day sent to his young wife and child at Harrisburg. It required fifty wreckers nearly five hours to repair the tracks damaged.

The entire three tracks were blockaded and the east track torn up for a length of 350 feet. Trains from the east on Sunday morning were delayed from four to six hours. Oyster, western and southwestern express trains ran round the wreck on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad via Lock Haven."

G. A. R. National Encampment at Louisville, Ky. Low Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, to be held at Louisville, Ky., September 11 to 14, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell to the public, from September 7 to 10, inclusive, round-trip tickets from Mapleton to Louisville and return at $13.23 for the round trip; proportionate rates from other points. These tickets will be valid for return passage if presented on the Pennsylvania Railroad east of Pittsburg prior to midnight of October 6.

A Remarkable Egg.

Two weeks ago, Mrs. Chrone, of Charleston, a suburb of this place, purchased some eggs at a grocery on Penn street. Upon reaching home she opened one of the eggs, when out came a little peeper. It is not known how long the egg had been away from the nest, nor how long it had been in the grocery, but that a live chicken should come out of the shell after the egg had been brought to town by a farmer, and passed through several hands, is remarkable and upsets the theory that a setting hen's nest shouldn't be disturbed. That the chicken should live in the egg at all is accounted for in the fact of the extremely warm weather, the sun being almost hot enough to cook eggs as well as to incubate them. The little foundling chicken was well taken care of, and is still alive and doing well.—*News.*

MOUNT UNION.

William Bice is spending some time at Atlantic City.

Mrs S. B. Nevell visited friends in Altoona last week.

Mrs. E. C. Fields is visiting friends in Altoona and Tyrone.

Gratz Marshall, of Media, was in town between trains on Tuesday.

A number of our people attended the Granger's picnic at Williams Grove last week.

The public schools of this place began on Monday morning last for a term of eight months.

E. R. Stratford and Geo. W. Lukens are jurymen for the next term of court at Huntingdon.

Wood Maxwell and George DeFrehn started last week on their bicycles for Williamsport, Md.

H. E. Archey represented W. C No. 346, P. O. S. of A., of this place, at the convention held at Allentown last week.

Mrs. B. W. Jackson and daughter, and D. L. Ewing and wife, all of Altoona, were the guests of B. F. Ewing's family in this place last week.

Mrs. C. H. Gordon and children, of Washington, D. C., started for home on Friday, after spending several weeks with parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Sankey, in this place.

James Davis removed the old building on the Etnier property on Water street last week. There are a number of eyesores on Water street that should have been demolished long ago.

Mrs. Julia A. Fee died in this place at the residence of her daughter, Mrs D. E. Shaver, on Wednesday morning, the 28th inst. The funeral took place from the residence on Friday afternoon at 2 o'clock, Rev. D. H. Campbell in charge.

The funeral of Mrs. H. W. Harrison took place from the residence of Mr. Harrison's parents on Pennsylvania avenue on Thursday afternoon last, Rev. D. H. Campbell, of the Presbyterian church, of which the deceased was a member, officiating.

TROUGH CREEK.

The Crotsley lime stack is making quite a smoke. It was fired last week.

Mrs. A. P. W. Johnston and family, of Harrisburg, were recent visitors to the valley.

Miss Katie Ginter, a pleasant lady of Altoona, is visiting her old friend, Mrs. W. L. Wright.

Since Mr. Barr, the accomodating proprietor of the Cassville-Mill Creek mail route, draws the ribbons himself he seems to be hauling more passengers. A good looking gentleman.

The hounds are beginning to run the woods and mountains again, by the legal time for killing turkeys they will have them scared away if there are any. Better keep them close home, folks.

About twenty-six years ago Geo. W. Hazzard sold the farm in this valley on which he raised his family. He sold it for $4,000 to C. and J. Hutzen, of Johnstown. They afterwards sold it for $4,000. It has been sold twice since by the sheriff and lately O. M. Wright bought it from the W. B. Zeigler heirs for $1600.

Oscar Wright last week picked up a terrapin that had C. E. plainly carved in front of the joint. There was a dim figure 7 back of the joint. The marking was doubtless done by Ethen Chilcott who went with his father Richard Chilcott, to Iowa about 1844. The creature was found near the line of 'Squire Pheasant's farm.

A blacksmith said to me last week, "If he lived until next year and there was a camp meeting at the ground in this valley he was going to apply for privilege of running his shop at the gound, that he could have made $10 by having his shop there on Sunday: and that one had as good a right to make money as another." It would certainly be more humane to shoe a lame horse and get pay for it on the Sabbath than to tempt and stuff the young with birch beer, peanuts and watermelons.

About four or five years ago N. Q. Wright had a mare that was badly crippled from contracted hoofs. Newt brought her to your correspondent to have her cured by shoeing which was done, and old "Dol" has been sound as a dollar since. On Tuesday morning of last week, Dolly having gotten out of pasture, came walking up the road to the blacksmith shop where she got cured up at the time mentioned. Whether she was in need of shoeing or just came to show her respect for the one who gave her so much comfort we are unable to say (not seeing the condition of her feet) but certainly one or the other was the cause of the visit, as I have not shod her for over four years. I only shoe for accomodation and humanity sake.

All Free.

Those who have used Dr. King's New Disco very now its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it free. Call on B. O'Connor & Sons and get a trial bottle, free. Send your name to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor free. All of which is guaranteed to do you good and cost you nothing.

This Is The Time of The Year

That you want felt boots, fur caps, woolen shirts, flannels, heavy underwear, &c., on the back shelves, and that is where they are. Our shelves are

Chuck Full of Seasonable Goods

The latest styles in Summer Dress Goods and the best selections that the markets can produce. Summer Underwear, light and heavy weight, summer Shirts, Ladies' and Misses, Shoes, and Oxford Ties, Men's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes, at rock bottom prices. A complete assortment of Hardware, Queensware, Tinware and all other wares needed.

Our Stock is Complete, our Prices Are Right.

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS.

KNIGHT TEMPLAR PARADE

The Twenty-sixth Triennial Conclave in Boston, Mass.

A GRAND STREET PAGEANT.

The Metropolis of New England Elaborately Decorated in Honor of Sir Knights Drawn From All Parts of the Land---Twenty-five Thousand in Line ---Visitors Lavishly Entertained.

Seven hundred and fifty thousand people saw the parade of over 25,000 Sir Knights Templar at the opening of the twenty-sixth Triennial Conclave in Boston, Mass., and with one accord pronounced it the grandest pageant ever seen in that city. People were everywhere--in the streets, on the sidewalks, on the roofs of buildings and street cars, clinging to tops of telegraph poles, whenever the vigilance of the police and linemen was relaxed for a moment, in wagons and drays filled with seats in the side streets, and on hundreds of grand stands, large and small, along the route.

Never in the history of ancient Boston has a greater host of strangers crowded within the city's gates, and for many years the spectacle will be the precedent with which great gatherings in New England will be compared. It was a good-natured crowd and, considering its size, was well handled.

From every State commanderies began to arrive at an early hour, and thousands of spectators came with them. The streets near the railway stations echoed with the din of scores of bands and the trains of arriving Knights and their escorts. The railroad men were completely overwhelmed by the magnitude of the crowd.

Everywhere within a radius of twenty miles of the State House the day was practically a holiday. Most of the factories in near-by cities were closed, and the operatives helped to swell the horde of people who watched the procession. By eight o'clock the thousands of spectators were seeking points of vantage along the line, and from then on the throng increased until every avenue open to the public was jammed with humanity. Long before the starting time every grand stand seat was taken and the owners reaped a harvest. The police appointments were well nigh perfect. Shortly before the parade started platoons of officers cleared every street through which the Sir Knights were to pass, and roped them off, and until the last division had passed no traffic of any kind was allowed on these thoroughfares.

The entire city donned a holiday dress and on every hand flags, banners, gayly colored streamers and flashing lights dazzled the eye. Immsense numbers of incandescent lights were arranged to represent almost every known Masonic emblem. The Masonic Temple decorations were of course, the most elaborate, the principal feature being a huge outline cross of colored lights, covering almost the entire front of the building. The Albion Building was not far behind, and all along Newspaper Row the occupants extended a welcome to the Knights in a blaze of light.

The bunting, flags and emblems on buildings and residences, and the electrical display outdid anything of the kind ever seen in New England. The floral decorations in the public gardens were one of the features of the city's decoration. Two handsome floral arches were erected, and a hundred Masonic emblems in flowers and plants were arranged.

The lines of the parade were formed in thirteen divisions in a column of double sections. The signal for the start was greeted by the cheers and salutes of 10,000 people gathered near the starting point.

As the great body of Knights, the flower of American citizenship, moved down Commonwealth avenue, the spectacle was an inspiring one. The music of 100 bands and the applause of thousands of people filled the air, gayly bedecked horses pranced at the head of each division, while the contrast of the dignified black cloth of the uniforms, the waving of the rich plumes and the bright silver and gold emblems, which are conspicuous in the Templar uniform, combined to present a scene that was pleasing and impressive, and withal lacked the monotony which many expected.

The leading division of the pageant, preceded by platoons of Boston's sturdy policemen, was very imposing. The 150 aides, under command of Chief Marshal R. Em. Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, were all mounted on handsome horses, and with their bright trappings and new uniforms made a brilliant display.

The division which was led by Right Eminent Sir Samuel C. Lawrence, Grand Commander of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, as Chief Marshal, with Right Eminent Sir Charles C. Fry as his chief of staff, and fifty-four of the most prominent Knights of the Boston Commandery as aides, included the representatives of the Grand Commanderies of the United States, as escorts to the Grand Marshal, with ninety-three aides from the more prominent commanderies of America; the Boston Commandery, with Sir Eugene A. Houlton, Past Commander, as Chief of Division and Eminent Sir Frederick Comee as Chief of Staff, with eight aides; the Detroit Commandery, Eminent Sir Arba M. Seymour Commander, as special escort to the Most Eminent Grand Master Hugh McCurdy; the officers of the Grand Encampment in carriages, the members of the Grand Encampment in carriages and the following subordinate commanderies under the Grand Encampment of the United States:

South Carolina, Charleston, S. C.; Washington, Washington, D. C.; Columbia, Washington, D. C.; De Molay, Washington, D. C.; St. John's, Wilmington, Del.; Potomac, Georgetown, D. C.; Muskegee, Muskegee, Indian Territory; McAlister, McAlister, Indian Territory, and Olivet, Orlando, Fla.

Beside Chief Marshall Lawrence rode Mayor Curtis, Sir Knights Charles Pierce and Hanscom, Deputies Superintendents of Police, and Sir Knight Abbott Horton, as bugler.

This was by long odds the greatest conclave of Knights Templar that the country has ever known. Never before in this generation were such immense throngs of people seen upon the highways.

There were only a few business sessions of the conclave, and the week was given up mainly to pleasure. Excursions and receptions almost without number had been arranged, and it is estimated that Boston spent over half a million dollars in entertaining her guests.

A Yacht Run Down.

The sloop yacht Adelaide, owned by Robert W. Inman, of Inman, Swann & Co., New York City, was run down by the Perseus, of the Iron Steamboat Company, opposite Norton's Point, Coney Island, and Mr. Inman's party were thrown into the water. All were rescued and accounted for except Mr. Inman himself.

ALFARO HOLDS QUITO, ECUADOR.

His Victorious Columns Enter the Capital, Welcomed by Thousands.

Quito, the capital of the Republic of Ecuador, is in the hands of General Alfaro's forces and the citizens have proclaimed in his favor. The greatest enthusiasm was manifested in Quito when the new order of

GENERAL E. ALFARO.

affairs went into effect, and many thousands rushed through the streets shouting, "Viva Alfaro! Viva la revolucion!"

Alfaro's main column occupied Cuenca, after a prolonged and severe battle with the Government troops. Many were killed. Cuenca is the capital of the Department of Assuay, the only district in Southern Ecuador which remained loyal to the Quito regime. General Salazar, who is at the head of the Quito faction in the capital, when defeat became certain, with the Ministers and the remainder of his forces hurriedly left Quito. Hundreds of young men went far out of the city to meet Alfaro's troops, and formed the advance guard of the shouting multitude in the streets of Quito.

The revolution in Ecuador began in the early part of last April. It grew out of the election of President Cordero. There was an uprising in Carehi and General Sarasti, the Minister of War, was sent to preserve order, but he failed, as the discontent spread too rapidly. The Government then took the most drastic measures to prevent a spreading of the news of the uprising. The rebels next seized Quarantea and in Esmeraldas they soon numbered 1000, under command of Senor Eloy Alfaro, who was generally conceded to be the leader of the rebellion. The women were enthusiastically in favor of the revolt, and upon one occasion, in Canor, one hundred of them made an attack on the Government barracks and liberated many political prisoners. The insurgents captured Quarantea and thus interrupted the mail service between Quito and Guayaquil. Later came the fall of Guayaquil and the acceptance of General Alfaro as provisional President.

MARYLAND'S FOUR HUNDRED.

Heroes Who Fell at the Battle of Long Island Honored.

The monument to the memory of Maryland's 400 who fell in the battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776, was unveiled in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, with appropriate ceremonies.

The celebration was in charge of a citizen committee of Brooklynites in conjunction with a committee from Maryland, comprising the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Fifth Regiment Veteran Corps, together with a delegation of citizens.

The Marvland delegation, numbering 300, arrived in Brooklyn by the annex ferry from Jersey City, at 12 o'clock. The members were met by members of the Committee of Arrangements and escorted to the Montauk Club, Eighth avenue, where luncheon was served.

Immediately after luncheon the procession was formed, in charge of Colonel Partridge. In the line were a detachment from the regular army stationed at Fort Hamilton and Governor's Island, a company of marines, followed by the Fourteenth Regiment, together with the Fifth Regiment Veteran Corps of Baltimore. Sons of the Revolution from thirty-three States, the Long Island Historical Society, and the Society of Old Brooklynites, followed by a long line of civilians.

At the reviewing stand in Prospect Park the line was reviewed by Lieutenant-Governor Saxton, Governor Brown, of Maryland; Mayor Strong, of New York City, and Mayor Schieren, of Brooklyn.

When the line reached the monument at Battle Pass the troops were massed about it and at a given signal the flag with which the monument was veiled dropped, exposing the shaft to view. Then followed a salute of twenty-seven guns.

The exercises following the unveiling were in charge of General Stewart L. Woodford, and comprised prayer by the Rev. Dr. R. R. Meredith, singing of "America" by the audience, presentation by the President of the Maryland Society, Sons of the Revolution, Colonel William Ridgely Griffith, of the mounment, and the acceptance by Mayor Schieren, who confided it to the custody of Park Commissioner Squire.

The latter made a short response, after which an address was delivered by Colonel George C. Paerre, of the Maryland Society, Sons of the Revolution. The oration was delivered by General Horace Porter, President General of the Sons of the Revolution, followed by Governor Frank Brown, of Maryland, which were replied to by Lieutenant-Governor Saxton.

The exercises were brought to a close with the selection, "Auld Lang Syne," by the Twenty-third Regiment Band.

The monument which was unveiled is in the form of a graceful Corinthian column twenty-seven feet in height. The shaft is of Tennessee marble, highly polished, sixteen feet high, surmounted by a bronze cannon, the base resting on ornamental bronze supports. The tie block on which this shaft rests is of polished granite. The whole rests on a mound twelve feet high. It is on what is known as Lookout Hill, Battle Pass. The scene of the desperate fight in the battle of Long Island, in which the Maryland soldiers fell while holding the British army in check in order to allow the American troops a chance to retreat, was at Third avenue and Eighth street, a mile distant from the site of the monument unveiled.

Japanese Leaving Port Arthur.

The Japanese are evacuating Port Arthur, China, and dismantling all of the fortifications there.

MURDERERS LYNCHED.

A California Mob Make Away With Four Prisoners.

WORK OF COLORED RIOTERS.

The Pacific Coast Avengers String Up the Men to an Iron Rail Suspended Between Two Trees---A Dozen Kentucky Colored Men Hang a Colored Man for a Brutal Murder.

About 1 o'clock a. m. a crowd of 250 men gathered at Yreka, Cal., to lynch the four murderers in the county jail. The Sheriff had no intimation of their coming. Small groups from all over Siskiyou County began to arrive on the outskirts of the town about 9 o'clock. At 1 a. m. the crowd secured an old iron rail at the depot and carried it to the Court House square, placing it between two trees. The local police were called away by a false alarm, and by the time they returned they realized the intention of the crowd.

The Chief of Police went to the engine house to ring the fire alarm bell, but found that the ropes had been cut. He then went to the jail, but the mob had already arrived and in such numbers that the police were powerless. A number of men, all masked, awakened Under Sheriff Radford at the Sheriff's office, in the Court House, and demanded the keys of the jail from him. He positively refused to open the door or give up the keys. Finding that Radford was immovable, the mob went across to the jail and got on top of the stone wall which surrounds it. Deputy Sheriff Brautlacht, who sleeps in the jail, fired two shots two alarm the city marshal, thinking some of the prisoners were trying to escape. Then he opened the doors and was immediately seized by the mob, who entered the jail. Having no keys to the cells, they were compelled to smash the locks with sledge hammers. Lawrence H. Johnson, who stabbed his wife to death on July 28, was first to receive the attention of the mob. They broke the lock from the door of the cell, placed a rope around his neck, and led him out of the jail and across the street to where the iron rail was laid between the forks of two trees. Johnson pleaded for mercy, but the silent gathering gave no heed to his appeals. He was quickly strung up, dying from strangulation.

The mob then returned to the jail and broke into the cell of William Null, who shot Henry Hayton at Callahan's on April 21. Null asked to make a statement, but the mob refused to listen, and he was soon hanging beside Johnson.

Louis Moreno, who killed George Sears, was next taken out and hanged. The last and youngest of the four was Garland Semler, aged nineteen, who killed Casper Moierhaus at Bailey Hill. A rope was placed around his neck, and in a few minutes he was hanging beside his companions. About this time Sheriff Hobbs arrived on the scene, but was met by several of the mob, who notified him that "the job was finished." By this time the greater part of the mob had disappeared, leaving only a few on guard. Soon these departed also, and the square was deserted.

Colored Men Hang a Colored Man.

A mob composed of about a dozen men, all colored, took Harrison Lewis, colored from the jail at Springfield, Ky., and hanged him to a tree in the Court House yard. About 11 o'clock p. m. they attacked the jail and demanded the keys of Jailer Smith, who, having been warned of their approach, escaped out of the back door with the keys. The mob, nothing daunted, repaired to a neighboring blacksmith shop, procured a sledge hammer and other tools, and began battering down the doors. It took three hours' hard work to reach their victim, but their determination never wavered in the least, and at two o'clock in the morning he was hanged. The crime for which Lewis was lynched was a most cowardly murder.

LUCRETIA B. CLARK FOUND.

Had Been Working as a Servant in Fitchburg, Mass.

Miss Lucretia Clark, the school teacher who so mysteriously disappeared from Plainfield, N. J., on Friday morning, August 9, has been found. She was discovered at the home of ex-Mayor Charles S. Hayden, Fitchburg, Mass., by Detective Louis J. Beck, of New York, who has been at work on the case.

Since Miss Clark's disappearance from Plainfield John E. Sweet, her brother-in-law, who resides in Syracuse, N. Y, had followed up every clue available. He proceeded to New York, and Detective Beck was placed in charge of the case.

The detective made himself well acquainted with the habits of the woman. The first thing he did was to trace her from Plainfield to New York.

Detective Beck states that the woman became mentally deranged, and knew nothing of what occured after leaving a great department store. She had wandered into a Sixth avenue elevated train, and not until she reached Cortlandt street did she descend. Unconscious of her actions, she boarded a night boat bound for Providence over the Stonington line. When she reached Boston Miss Clark went to a small boarding house on Tremont street.

On the morning of August 10 she appeared at an employment bureau and asked for a position as a domestic. She got a place in the Hayden family of Fitchburg. There she gave her name as Mary Burke, and from that time until discovered Miss Clark never left the house, attending to her duties as a domestic in the closest manner.

The general appearance of Miss Clark since she left Syracuse is greatly changed. Part of her hair has been cut short and she was apparently demented.

Miss Clark, who had been a teacher in the Baird School in Norwalk, Conn., went to Plainfield to start a fashionable school for girls about three weeks ago. She left Plainfield with five fifty dollar bills, to negotiate in New York City the purchase of furniture for the school. Since then all trace of her was lost.

The National Game.

Clingman is back on Pittsburg's third base.

Tenney seems to be about the best catcher Boston has.

Boston has won but one extra-inning game this season.

The St. Louis Club has signed a new first baseman named McFadden.

The best spurt of the season in the League has been made by Baltimore; Cleveland comes next.

WOULD LOWER THE LAKES.

What the Board of Engineers Say of the Chicago Drainage Canal.

The report of the Board of Engineers detailed to report upon the probable effect and operation of the Chicago drainage canal upon the lake and harbor levels and upon the navigation of the great lakes and their connecting waterways was made public.

There is nothing to show, the report says, that the consent of Congress has been asked for this enterprise, and it is certain that it has not been treated as an inter-State or international affair. With this established fact it is impossible to think that supervision of the United States will not extend to the canal in due time. This will become necessary as soon as it becomes a part of the system of navigation waterways.

If the new outlet reduces the levels of Lakes Michigan and Huron about six inches, that effect will be produced in about two years, it not being a question of many years, as some suppose. The Board feel very sure, therefore, that:

First—The drainage canal is not solely a State affair, but a National one.

Second—The tapping of the lakes must affect their levels. If the level of the lakes should be reduced, vessels would have to load accordingly.

The trustees of the drainage company now contemplate the abstraction of only 300,000 cubic feet, but after the canal is opened it is assumed that 600,000 cubic feet per minute will be drawn from Lake Michigan. This would lower the levels of all the lakes of the system, except Lake Superior. The navigable capacity of all harbors and channels on the great lakes below St. Mary's Falls would be injuriously affected by the proposed canal, and the navigability of the inner harbor of Chicago would be diminished also by the introduction of a current therein.

CRUSHED UNDER A PRESS FRAME.

Heroic Efforts of Press Riggers to Save the Life of Their Foreman.

Foreman David P. Williams and two press riggers of the Cottrell Printing Manufacturing Company were at work removing an old press from the Knickerbocker Press Company's building, New Rochelle, N. Y. A large iron frame that they were taking from the elevator tipped over on Williams. The men and Williams used their united strength in holding the frame up, but they soon became exhausted, and the frame gradually pinioned Williams to the floor. The men shouted for help. There was no response, as everybody had left the establishment.

Williams and the men were worn out by their exertions. Seeing that there was no help for him, Williams called to his companions:

"God help me! Let it drop and put me out of my agony!"

The two men were in a fainting condition from supporting the frame. They withdrew their hands and the mass of iron fell upon Williams, crushing him to death.

Williams was fifty years of age, and lived at Spuyten Duyvil. He leaves a widow and three children.

HE DIED ON THE MOUNT.

Rev. I. T. Miller Wanted to Preach 14,444 Feet Above the Sea.

Rev. Ichabod T. Miller, pastor of the Fowler Methodist Episcopal Church, of Tacoma, Wash., was a member of a mountain climbing party that started out a week ago twenty-two strong to hold religious services on the top of Mount Tacoma at a height of 14,444 feet above the sea level.

One minister, Rev. William M. Jefferies, rector of the Episcopal Church of the Holy Communion, of Tacoma, and six followers reached the summit, where Jefferies preached, selecting as his text "The Sermon on the Mount." Rev. Mr. Miller and another Methodist preacher became exhausted at the 11,000 feet level and retraced their footsteps, but were lost in a fog.

A courier had to travel seventy-five miles to get a physician to attend Mr. Miller. The party remained over night huddled in snow and ice behind a rock known as Camp Misery. Blood poisoning set in, and Miller died in great agony.

Rev. Mr. Miller was sixty-three years old. During the war he was Chaplain of the Ninety-fourth Illinois Regiment.

TREASURY DEFICIT FOR 1895.

Corrected Figures of Receipts and Expenditures Placed at $43,941,589.

The corrected official statement of Government receipts and expenditures for the past fiscal year was made public at the United States Treasury Department. It places the total receipts at $313,390,075.11, derived from these sources: Customs, $152,158,615; internal revenue, $143,421,672; sales of public lands, $1,103,347; miscellaneous, $16,706,438.

Expenditures are stated at $356,195,298, of which $141,395,227 went for pensions. Among the expenditures is an item of $1,136,366 which was placed to the credit of the sinking fund. During the past three years about $8,000,000 has been placed to the credit of this fund. Prior to 1893 the least amount for any one year for a number of years back placed to the credit of this fund exceeded $37,000,000. The exact deficit for 1895 is stated at $43,941,589.61. This is the amount which will go on record.

HANDSOME SILVER VASES.

How Acts of Heroism Will Hereafter Be Rewarded.

Hereafter the Government will recognize acts of heroism on the high seas in behalf of citizens of the United States by the award of handsome silver vases instead of gold watches, compasses, etc., as has been the custom in the past. It has frequently happened that these watches, fine though they are, have been bestowed upon mariners possessing chronometers of a much superior quality. The same is true of other navigating apparatus which it has been customary to give in acknowledgment of valuable heroic service to American seamen. The State Department officials who have charge of this matter have decided to substitute vases for other articles as an experiment, and, if it proves successful, that style of award will be adopted as the standard. The design most favored is a tall vase, embossed at the base in imitation of dashing waves, with an American eagle surmounting a shield inscribed with the American coat-of-arms.

Two Fatal Cloudbursts.

In Algeria, a cloudburst destroyed an Arab village in Side-Aich District. Fourteen persons were killed and sixteen severely injured, have been rescued from the ruins.

In Mexico many houses in the village of Huatingo were washed away by a waterspout and eight persons were drowned and all the crops in the valley were ruined.

There being no law in this country against selling or eating the meat of a horse, the Department of Agriculture has decided to prevent deception being practised by sellers, and has issued regulations regarding the exposure and sale of horseflesh.

Dr. Kilmer's SWAMP-ROOT cures all Kidney and Bladder troubles. Pamphlet and Consultation free. Laboratory Binghamton, N. Y.

St. Louis is the queen of flying ocean liners, according to her trial record.

Cotton States and International Exposition.

ATLANTA, GA.—The Southern Railway, Piedmont Air Line, announces the following rates from Washington to Atlanta, Ga., for the Cotton States Exposition: Washington to Atlanta and return, on Tuesday and Thursday each week during exposition, rate of $14 for the round trip, good to return within ten days. Every day, during the exposition, rate of $19.25, good to return thirty days from date of sale; also round-trip rate of $26.25, good to return until January 7. For rate schedule and through car service address New York office, 271 Broadway; Philadelphia, 32 South Third St.; Boston, 228 Washington St.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free. Sold by Druggists, price 75c. per bottle.

The True Laxative Principle

Of the plants used in manufacturing the pleasant remedy, Syrup of Figs, has a permanently beneficial effect on the human system, while the cheap vegetable extracts and mineral solutions, usually sold as medicines, are permanently injurious. Being well informed, you will use the true remedy only. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

Tobacco-Twisted Nerves.

Millions of men keep asking for stimulants because the nervous system is constantly irritated by nicotine poison. Chewing or smoking destroys manhood and nerve power. It's not a habit, but a disease, and you will find a guaranteed cure in No-To-Bac, sold by Druggists everywhere. Book free. The Sterling Remedy Co., New York City or Chicago.

FITS stopped free by DR. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free. Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Dyspepsia

prepares the way for worse ills to come. Ripans Tabules annihilate dyspepsia. One gives relief.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Piso's Cure for Consumption has saved me many a doctor's bill.—S. F. HARDY, Hopkins Place, Baltimore, Md., Dec. 2, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

Tired Women

Nervous, weak and all worn out—will find in purified blood, made rich and healthy by Hood's Sarsaparilla, permanent relief and strength. Get Hood's because

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the Only

True Blood Purifier

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REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

Subject: "The Chieftain."

TEXT: "The chiefest among ten thousand."—Canticles v., 10.

The most conspicuous character of history steps out upon the platform. The finger which, diamond with light, pointed down to Him from the Bethlehem sky was only a ratification of the finger of prophecy, the finger of genealogy, the finger of chronology, the finger of events—all five fingers pointing in one direction. Christ is the overtopping figure of all time. He is the "vox humana" in all music, the gracefulest line in all sculpture, the most exquisite mingling of lights and shades in all painting, the acme of all climaxes, the dome of all cathedraled grandeur and the peroration of all language.

The Greek alphabet is made up of twenty-four letters, and when Christ compared Himself to the first letter and the last letter, the Alpha and the Omega, He appropriated to Himself all the splendors that you can spell out either with those two letters or all the letters between them. "I am the Alpha and the Omega, the beginning and the end."

What does that Scripture mean which says of Christ, "He that cometh from above is above all?" It means that after you have piled up all Alpine and Himalayan altitudes, the glory of Christ would have to spread its wings and descend a thousand leagues to touch those summits. Pelion, a high mountain of Thessaly; Ossa, a high mountain, and Olympus, a high mountain; but mythology tells us when the giants warred against the gods they piled up those three mountains, and from the top of them proposed to scale the heavens; but the height was not great enough, and there was a complete failure. And after all the giants—Isaiah and Paul, prophetic and apostolic giants; Raphael and Michael Angelo, artistic giants; cherubim and seraphim and archangel, celestial giants—have failed to climb to the top of Christ's glory they might all well unite in the words of Paul, and cry out, "Above all!" "Above all!" But Solomon in my text prefers to call Christ "the Chieftain," and so to-day I hail Him.

First, Christ must be chief in our preaching. There are so many books on homiletics scattered through the country that all laymen, as well as all clergymen, have made up their minds what sermons ought to be. That sermon is the most effectual which most pointedly puts forth Christ as the pardon of all sin and the correction of all evil—individual, social, political, national. There is no reason why we should ring the endless changes on a few phrases. There are those who think that if an exhortation or a discourse have frequent mention of justification, sanctification, covenant of works and covenant of grace, therefore it must be profoundly evangelical, while they are suspicious of a discourse which presents the same truth, but under different phraseology. Now, I say there is nothing in all the opulent realm of Anglo-Saxonism; of all the word treasures that we inherited from the Latin and the Greek and the Indo-European, but we have a right to marshal it in religious discussion. Christ sets the example. His illustrations were from the grass, the flowers, the barnyard fowl, the crystals of salt, as well as from the seas and the stars; and we do not propose in our Sunday-school teaching and in our pulpit address to be put on the limits.

I know that there is a great deal said in our day against words, as though they were nothing. They may be misused, but they have an imperial power. They are the bridge between soul and soul, between Almighty God and the human race. What did God write upon the tables of stone? Words. What did Christ utter on Mount Olivet? Words. Out of what did Christ strike the spark for the illumination of the universe? Out of words. "Let there be light," and light was. Of course thought is the cargo and words are only the ship, but how fast would your cargo get on without the ship? What you need, my friends, in all your work, in your Sabbath-school class, in your reformatory institutions, and what we all need, is to enlarge our vocabulary when we come to speak about God and Christ and heaven. We ride a few old words to death, when there is such illimitable resource. Shakespeare employed 15,000 different words for dramatic purposes; Milton employed 8000 different words for poetic purposes; Rufus Choate employed over 11,000 different words for legal purposes, but the most of us have less than a thousand words that we can manage, and that makes us so stupid.

When we come to set forth the love of Christ, we are going to take the tenderest phraseology wherever we find it, and if it has never been used in that direction before all the more shall we use it. When we come to speak of the glory of Christ the conqueror, we are going to draw our similies from triumphal arch and oratorio and everything grand and stupendous. The French navy have eighteen flags by which they give signal, but those eighteen flags they can put into 66,000 different combinations. And I have to tell you that these standards of the cross may be lifted into combinations infinite and varieties everlasting. And let me say to the young men who come from the theological seminaries into our services, and are after awhile going to preach Jesus Christ, you will have the largest liberty and unlimited resource. You only have to present Christ in your own way.

Brighter than the light, fresher than the fountains, deeper than the seas, are all these gospel themes. Song has no melody, flowers no sweetness, sunset sky no color compared with these glorious themes. These harvests of grace spring up quicker than we can sickle them. Kindling pulpits with their fire, and producing revolutions with their power, lighting up dying beds with their glory, they are the sweetest thought for the poet, and they are the most thrilling illustration for the orator, and they offer the most intense scene for the artist, and they are to the embassador of the sky all enthusiasm. Complete pardon for direst guilt. Sweetest comfort for ghastliest agony. Brightest hope for grimmest death. Grandest resurrection for darkest sepulcher. Oh, what a gospel to preach! Christ the Chief. His birth, His suffering, His miracles, His parables, His sweat, His tears, His blood, His atonement, His intercession—what glorious themes! Do we exercise faith? Christ is its object. Do we love? It fastens on Jesus. Have we a fondness for the church? It is because Christ died for it. Have we a hope of heaven? It is because Jesus went there, the herald and the forerunner. The royal robe of Demetrius was so costly, so beautiful, that after he had put it off no one ever dared to put it on, but this robe of Christ, richer than that, the poorest and the weakest, and the worst may wear, "Where sin abounded, grace may much more abound."

"Oh, my sins, my sins!" said Martin Luther to Staupitz, "my sins, my sins!" The fact is that the brawny German student had found a Latin Bible that made him quake, and nothing else ever did make him quake, and when he found how, through Christ, he was pardoned and saved he wrote to a friend, saying, "Come over and join us great and awful sinners saved by the grace of God. You seem to be only a slender sinner, and you don't much extol the mercy of God, but we that have been such very awful sinners praise His Grace the more now that we have been redeemed." Can it be that you are so desperately egotistical that you feel yourself in first rate spiritual trim, and that from the root of the hair to the tip of the toe you are scarless and immaculate? What you need is a looking glass, and here it is in the Bible. Poor and wretched and miserable and blind and naked from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, full of wounds and putrefying sores. No health in us. And then take the fact that Christ gathered up all the notes against us and paid them and then offered us the receipt! And how much we need Him in our sorrows! We are independent of circumstances if we have His grace. Why, He made Paul sing in the dungeon, and under that grace St. John from desolate Patmos heard the blast of the apocalytic trumpets. After all other candles have been snuffed out, this is the light that gets brighter and brighter unto the perfect day, and after, under the hard hoofs of calamity, all the pools of worldly enjoyment have been trampled into deep mire at the foot of the eternal rock the Christian, from cups of granite lily-rimmed, puts out the thirst of his soul.

Again, I remark that Christ is chief in dying alleviations. I have not any sympathy with the morbidity abroad about our demise. The Emperor of Constantinople arranged that on the day of his coronation the stonemason should come and consult him about the tombstone that after awhile he would need. And there are men who are monomaniacal on the subject of departure from this life by death, and the more they think of it the less they are prepared to go. This is an unmanliness not worthy of you, not worthy of me.

Saladin, the great conqueror of his day, while dying, ordered that the tunic he had on him be carried after his death on his spear at the head of his army, and that then the soldier, ever and anon, should stop and say: "Behold all that is left of Saladin, the emperor and conqueror! Of all the states he conquered, of all the wealth he accumulated, nothing did he retain but this shroud." I have no sympathy with such behavior, or such absurd demonstration, or with much that we hear uttered in regard to departure from this life to the next. There is a commonsensical idea on this subject that you need to consider—there are only two styles of departure. A thousand feet underground, by light of torch, toiling in a miner's shaft, a ledge of rock may fall upon us, and we may die a miner's death. Far out at sea, falling from the slippery ratlines and broken on the halliards, we may die a sailor's death. On mission of mercy in hospital, amid broken bones and reeking leprosies and raging fevers, we may die a philanthropist's death. On the field of battle, serving God and our country, slugs through the heart, the gun carriage may roll over us, and we may die a patriot's death. But, after all, there are only two styles of departure—the death of the righteous and the death of the wicked—and we all want to die the former.

God grant that when that hour comes you may be at home. You want the hand of your kindred in your hand. You want your children to surround you. You want the light on your pillow from eyes that have long reflected your love. You want your room still. You do not want any curious strangers standing around watching you. You want your kindred from afar to hear your last prayer. I think that is the wish of all of us. But is that all? Can earthly friends hold us up when the billows of death come up to the girdle? Can human voice charm open heaven's gate? Can human hand pilot us through the narrows of death into heaven's harbor? Can any earthly friendship shield us from the arrows of death and in the hour when satan shall practice upon us his infernal archery? No, no, no, no! Alas, poor soul, if that is all! Better die in the wilderness far from tree shadow and from fountain, alone, vultures circling through the air waiting for our body, unknown to men, and to have no burial, if only Christ could say through the solitudes, "I will never leave thee. I will never forsake thee." From that pillow of stone a ladder would soar heavenward, angels coming and going, and across the solitude and the barrenness would come the sweet notes of heavenly minstrelsy.

Gordon Hall, far from home, dying in door of a heathen temple, said: "Glory to Thee, O God!" What did dying Wilberforce say to his wife? "Come and sit beside me, and let us talk of heaven. I never knew what happiness was until I found Christ." What did dying Hannah More say? "To go to heaven, think what that is! To go to Christ, who died that I might live! Oh, glorious grave! Oh, what a glorious thing it is to die! Oh, the love of Christ, the love of Christ!" What did Mr. Toplady, the great hymn maker, say in his last hours? "Who can measure the depths of the third heaven? Oh, the sunshine that fills my soul! I shall soon be gone, for surely no one can live in this world after such glories as God has manifested to my soul!"

Stand on some high hill of heaven, and in all the radiant sweep the most glorious object will be Jesus. Myriads gazing on the scars of His suffering, in silence first, afterward breaking forth into acclamation. The martyrs, all the purer for the flame through which they passed, will say, "This is the Jesus for whom we died." The apostles, all the happier for the shipwreck and the scourging through which they went, will say, "This is the Jesus whom we preached at Corinth, and Cappadocia, and at Antioch, and at Jerusalem." Little children clad in white will say, "This is the Jesus who took us in His arms and blessed us, and when the storms of the world were too cold and loud brought us into this beautiful place." The multitude of the bereft will say, "This is the Jesus who comforted us when our hearts broke." Many who wandered clear off from God and plunged into vagabondism, but were saved by grace, will say: "This is the Jesus who pardoned us. We were lost on the mountains, and He brought us home. We were guilty, and He has made us white as snow." Mercy boundless, grace unparalleled. And then, after each one has recited his peculiar deliverances and peculiar mercies, recited them as by solo, all the voices will come together into a great chorus, which will make the arches echo and re-echo with the eternal reverberation of triumph.

Edward I was so anxious to go to the Holy Land that when he was about to expire he bequeathed $160,000 to have his heart, after his decease, taken to the Holy Land in Asia Minor, and his request was complied with. But there are hundreds to-day whose hearts are already in the Holy Land of Heaven. Where your treasures are, there are your hearts also. Quaint John Bunyan caught a glimpse of that place, and in his quaint way he said: "And I heard in my dream, and, lo! the bells of the city rang again for joy, and as they opened the gates to let in the men I looked in after them, and lo! the city shone like the sun, and there were streets of gold, and men walked on them, harps in their hands, to ring praises with all, and after that they shut up the gates, which, when I had seen, I wished myself among them!"

Fast Bicycling Injurious.

A Chicago physician says "scorching" on bicycles promotes nervous diseases and increases the death rate.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 8.

Lesson Text: "Caleb's Reward," Joshua xiv., 5-14—Golden Text: Joshua xiv., 14—Commentary.

5. "As the Lord commanded Moses, so the children of Israel did, and they divided the land." Moses and Joshua were faithful servants of Jehovah and implicitly obeyed His commands. They left nothing undone that He commanded. Joshua took the whole land and divided it among the tribes, and the land rested from war (chapter xi., 15, 23). But although the land was wholly given to Israel they did not possess it fully (chapter xiii., 1(, and they allowed the Jebusites and Canaanites to dwell among them (chapter xv., 63; xvi., 10; xvii., 12). This disobedience on the part of the people afterward brought trouble upon them (Judge ii., 1, 2). Every true believer in Jesus is now "blessed with all spiritual blessings in the heavenlies in Christ" (Eph. i., 3). Yet but few enjoy full possession. Many prefer to tolerate a few Canaanites and Jebusites and rather enjoy their ways.

6. "Thou knowest, the thing that the Lord said unto Moses, the man of God, concerning me and thee in Kadesh-barnea." These are the words of Caleb to his old friend and companion, Joshua. Caleb was of the tribe of Judah, and Joshua was of Ephraim (Num. xiii., 6, 8). Only they two of all the spies believed God and urged the people to go right up and take the land in the name of the Lord. The Lord said that only they two of all that generation should enter the land (Num. xiv., 30) and that the rest would die in the wilderness because of their unbelief. They, too, would have to wait forty years because of the unbelief of others, but they waited with God, for He also waited and was hindered by the unbelief of the people. Hear His words, "How long will it be ere they believe Me?" "Oh, that My people had hearkened unto Me" (Num. xiv., 11; Ps. lxxxi., 13).

7, "Forty years old was I when Moses, the servant of the Lord, sent me from Kadesh-barnea to espy out the land, and I brought him word again as it was in mine heart." His heart was right with God. He believed God and feared to grieve Him. Therefore he spake what was in his heart as in the sight of God and sought not to please the people. For this faithfulness he and Joshua were threatened with stones (Num. xiv., 10), but the Lord stood by them. Consider David, with not a human being to stand by him, threatened with stones by his own friends, and observe what he did (I Sam. xxx., 6).

8. "My brethren that went up with me made the heart of the people melt, but I wholly followed the Lord my God." The ten spies had to confess that the land was a good land, but they made so much of the giants and walled cities; seemed so utterly to forget the power of God in Egypt and at the Red Sea, and to lose sight of God altogether that they filled the people with fear and discouragement and with murmurings against God. Many such to-day are seeing themselves and their circumstances, and by unbelief and murmurings are dishonoring God and making infidels.

9. "And Moses sware on that day, saying, Surely the land whereon thy feet have trodden shall be thine inheritance." How Caleb had lived on the word of the Lord all those years! They had been his life, his meat and drink. Perhaps every day he had called to them to mind and been strengthened by them. He may, like David, have pleaded them in prayer, saying, "Remember the word unto Thy servant, upon which Thou hast caused me to hope" (Ps. cxix., 49). The word of the Lord is a sure foundation on which we may firmly rest. It endureth forever, is true from the beginning and is forever settled in heaven (Isa. xl., 8; Ps. cxix., 160, 89).

10. "And now behold the Lord hath kept me alive as He said these forty and five years." It always has been and always will be "As He said." The nobleman of Capernaum "Believed the word that Jesus had spoken" (John iv., 50). Paul said in the storm at sea, "I believe God that it shall be even as it was told me" (Acts xxvii., 25). Abraham was fully persuaded that what God had promised He was able to perform (Rom. iv., 21). "The Lord of Hosts hath sworn, saying, Surely as I have thought, so shall it come to pass, and as I have purposed, so shall it stand" (Isa. xiv., 24). Blessed are all who believe, for there shall be a performance of the things told them by the Lord (Luke i., 45).

11. "As yet I am as strong this day as I was in the day that Moses sent me." As strong and hearty at the age of eighty-five as when he was forty. Like Moses, at the age of 120, his eye was not dim nor his natural force abated (Deut. xxxiv., 7). "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength, they shall mount up with wings as eagles." "Youth is renewed like the eagle's" (Isa. xl., 31; Ps. ciii., 5). Take as living illustrations of the same grace to-day George Muller in his ninetieth year, journeying and witnessing for Jesus Christ; Dr. David Brown, of Aberdeen, the great commentator, who wrote me November 5, 1894, that, though in his ninety-second year, he was in perfect health. He said, "I have no aches nor pains, am not tired of life, but would like to do a little work for my Master before I go or He comes." Jesus Christ is still the very same Jesus.

12. "If so be the Lord will be with me, then I shall be able to drive them out, as the Lord said." He seemed to covet the difficulties that he might see the great power of God. Being not weak in faith, he gave glory to God. He counted not on his ability, but that God was able. Like Paul he could say, "I can do all things through Christ, who strengtheneth me." "For when I am weak, then am I strong" (Phil. iv., 13; II Cor. xii., 10). "God with us" is the secret of all strength in His service. See Jer. i., 8, 19; Hag. ii., 4; Math. xxviii., 18–20).

13. "And Joshua blessed him, and gave unto Caleb the son of Jephunneh Hebron for an inheritance." It was at Hebron that Abraham built an altar unto the Lord and dwelt, after Lot separated himself from him. There he welcomed and entertained the Lord Himself, and there the Lord communed with him (Gen. xiii., 18; xviii., 1, 33). Hebron is suggestive of fellowship or communion, and when we have the spirit of Abraham and Caleb we shall know what fellowship with God means (I John i., 3).

14. "Hebron therefore became the inheritance of Caleb, because that he wholly followed the Lord God of Israel." This following fully is the secret of fellowship," for there can be none with a half hearted following. The next verse says that the old name of Hebron was Kirjath-arba. Arba being a great man among the Amakims. But "arba" is also the Hebrew word for "four," so that it might be the city of four. —Lesson Helper.

Father is 74, Mother 55.

Joseph Layden, of Malden, Kanawha County, W. Va., is seventy-four years of age. His wife is fifty-five. Recently Mrs. Layden gave birth to a male child.

The newcomer is the twenty-eighth child born to Mr. and Mrs. Layden.

Why Europeans Eat Horse.

Consul Tingle says that with beef from fifteen to twenty-five cents a pound, and other first-class meats upon a corresponding scale of prices, it is only on the rarest occasions that the average European workman, earning seventy-five cents or $1 a day, can furnish his family with the kind of meat the American workman eats. The German workman's task is, however, just as exacting as that of his transatlantic contemporary. He must, if he would keep up his bodily strength, have as much nutriment, even if it is of a coarser nature. The demand existing, therefore, the supply has been found. It is horseflesh.

"In Germany," the Consul reports, "the prejudice against horse meat is fast disappearing. The workman has found that for seven cents a pound he can procure a food excellent in every particular, and as the knowledge grows, the demand for horseflesh grows with it. But it is beginning to be difficult to keep the supply up to the demand.

"Formerly the German butcher procured horses which were either worn out or injured so as to be useless for working purposes for from $5 to $10 each. The supply of horses of this character has been well nigh exhausted, however, and he must now pay from $35 to $50 for his horses. The consequence is, that just as people have become attracted to horse meat because of its exceeding cheapness in comparison with beef, the butcher finds he must increase prices."

Consul Tinge says that the meat is used in Germany salted, smoked and fresh. He suggests that shipments from America be made "on the hoof," for in that way horses are admitted at a tariff of $4.75 a head, and doubt about the purity of the meat is avoided. He says the German butchers pay $35 a head for worn out horses, and that fresh American horses would be worth more. However, if but $30 a head was received for live American horses, he says there would be a profit in the shipment, because, allowing $4.75 for duty and $2 for transportation, it would leave $25.25 to the producer of the animal in America.—Chicago Times-Herald.

In Zurich, Switzerland, a "bank for electric enterprises," with a capital of $6,000,000, is about to be incorporated.

Cleveland, Ohio, is said to have a river that outsmells that famous stream at Chicago.

A PARALYTIC CURED.

His Grandfather, a Revolutionary Soldier, and His Father Both Died of Paralysis, Yet the Third Generation is Cured---The Method.

From the Herald, Boston, Mass.

Like a thunderbolt from a clear sky, a stroke of paralysis came to Mr. Frank T. Ware, the well known Boston auctioneer and appraiser, at 235 Washington street. He went to bed one night about six years ago, seemingly in robust health. When he awoke his left side was stiffened by the deadening of the nerves.

The interviewer sought out Mr. Ware to get the facts. He gave the interesting particulars in his own way:

"The first shock came very suddenly while I was asleep, but it was not lasting it its effects, and in a few weeks I was able to be about. A few months after, when exhausted by work and drenched with rain, I went home in a very nervous state. The result was a second and more severe shock, after which my left arm and leg were practically helpless.

"My grandfather, who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and lost an arm in the struggle for American independence, died finally of paralysis. My father also died of paralysis, although it was complicated with other troubles, and so I had some knowledge of the fatal character of the disease which is hereditary in our family. After the second shock I took warning, for, in all probability, a third would carry me off.

"Almost everything under the sun was recommended to me and I tried all the remedies that seemed likely to do any good, electricity, massage and specialists, but to no effect.

"The only thing I found that helped me was Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and I verily believe that if it hadn't been for those pills I would have been dead years ago.

"Yes, I still have a slight reminder of the last attack six years ago. My left arm is not as strong as the other and my left foot drags a little, as the paralysis had the effect of deadening the nerves. But I can still walk a good distance, talk as easily as ever, and my general health is splendid. I am really over seventy years old, although I am generally taken to be twenty years younger than that.

"The Pink Pills kept my blood in good condition and I believe that is why I am so well, although cheerfulness may help.

"I have thought of it a great many times and I honestly believe that the Pink Pills have saved my life."

Mr. Ware has every appearance of a perfectly healthy man, and arrives at his office promptly at eight o'clock every morning, although he has reached an age when many retire from active life. His experience is well known to a great many people in Boston, where his constant cheerfulness has won him hosts of friends. He says that in his opinion both his father and his grandfather could have been saved if Pink Pills had been obtainable at that time.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People contain all the elements necessary to give new life and richness to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y., at 50 cents per box, or six boxes for $2.50.

We exported in 1894 $1,744,000 worth of vegetables.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

A Prehistoric Burial Mound.

Near the battlefield of Marathon, at Kotrona, a prehistoric burial mound recently opened yielded eleven old Mycenæan vases, two of them of gold, and some gold earrings. At a place called Krikella, where the Gauls were driven back by the Greeks in 279 B. C. and over 20,000 of them were slain, a bronze helmet has been found, and at Lycosura the Mosaic floor of the temple of Despoina has been laid bare. In the centre two lifelike lions of lifelike size are depicted, surrounded by successive ornamental borders. —New York Sun.

Christened With Sweet Peas.

The largest ship launched at Bath, Me., was christened by the aid of a bunch of sweet peas in place of the usual bottle of champagne. There are those who will approve this innovation on the ground that it is a prettier and more wholesome custom; and there are others who will applaud it as less wickedly wasteful than the more common practice.—Providence Journal.

The Onward March

of Consumption is stopped short by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. If you haven't waited beyond reason, there's complete recovery and cure.

Although by many believed to be incurable, there is the evidence of hundreds of living witnesses to the fact that, in all its earlier stages, consumption is a curable disease. Not every case, but *a large percentage of cases*, and we believe, **fully 98 per cent.** are cured by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, even after the disease has progressed so far as to induce repeated bleedings from the lungs, severe lingering cough with copious expectoration (including tubercular matter), great loss of flesh and extreme emaciation and weakness.

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DONALD KENNEDY, OF ROXBURY, MASS.,

Has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of Humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over eleven hundred cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor). He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its value, all within twenty miles of Boston. Send postal card for book.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the right quantity is taken.

When the lungs are affected it causes shooting pains, like needles passing through them; the same with the Liver or Bowels. This is caused by the ducts being stopped, and always disappears in a week after taking it. Read the label.

If the stomach is foul or bilious it will cause squeamish feelings at first.

No change of diet ever necessary. Eat the best you can get, and enough of it. Dose, one tablespoonful in water at bedtime. Sold by all Druggists.

Do You Know That There is Science in Neatness. Be Wise and Use

SAPOLIO

WHAT DREAMS ARE.

SIGNIFICATION OF VISIONS THAT ARE BEHELD IN SLEEP.

Scientists and Soothsayers Unsatisfactory In Their Attempted Explanations—Some of the Interpretations Given by the Sages of Long Ago.

Scientists explain that dreams are but reflections of our waking thoughts and actions. We who dream know it is not so. We know that sleep brings visions not of places and things and people we have seen, but of strange, weird images and happenings that our mortal eyes never saw and meditations never conjectured.

The Bible tells of the interpreting of dreams, and ancient experts divined according to principles now unknown. Those wise seers believed in dreams as foretellers of future events, of good and evil to the dreamer, whose sleeping hours were filled with visions of delight, or mayhap with phantoms of horror.

The sage, Abracadabra, in his immortal treatise on the signification of dreams, says among a host of wise and witty conclusions: "It is fortunate to dream of little pigs, but unfortunate to dream of big bullocks." It may occur to the feeble intellect groping for cause and effect that this can be explained by the self evident fact that "little pigs" are harmless, but "big bullocks" are the opposite.

"If you dream you have lost a tooth, you will soon lose a friend," remains prophetic. Indeed the loss of a molar or an incisor is to be deplored, and peradventure the first premonitory twinge of an exposed nerve has caused the dream. But how explain "If you dream your house is on fire, you will soon have news from a far country," and "to dream of clear water is a sign of grief?"

Perhaps the modern system of interpretation may be summed up in the terse aphorism that "dreams go by contraries." So if you dream of receiving money you will likely lose it; if you dream of kisses, fond and sweet, you have blows in store. "If you dream of the dead, you will hear from the living."

It is more conducive to comfort of mind, on the whole, to return to the ancient sages. Abracadabra may again be quoted as declaring that the "most fortunate of all dreams is to dream that you are up to your neck in mud and mire." But, again, "to dream that you stand naked in the streets is a sure sign of trouble, distress and perplexity." Not to be wondered at sure, even in a dream!

Let us go back still further and consult a much older authority than Abracadabra—the wise and learned Tyroscophornus. He gives a long list of significations, embracing almost every known tree and plant, vegetable, flowers and fruits. To dream of a leafless tree is a sign of great sorrow; of a tree without branches, despair and suicide; the yew and the elder mean sickness to the young and death to the old.

"For a maiden to dream of stripping the bark from any tree is a sign of loss of character," declares the hoary old sage, for a married woman it means bereavement. Indeed Tyroscophornus divides his significations according to the sex and condition of the dreamers. Thus to a man the stripping of the bark portends an increase of fortune. The lime tree means a voyage across the ocean; the elder tree is auspicious and the fir tree more so; to dream of the oak portends long life and prosperity—fitting is this, decidedly—and the ash tree foretells a long journey.

Only limited by the number of known shrubs are their significations. To dream of dock leaves means a present or possibly only a visit from your country relatives. Of artichokes we are told that they signify favor from an unexpected source. Sorrel means the approach of calamity which will require all your courage to face. Of the sunflower, the loved of the æsthetic, a deep wound to your pride.

If a fair maiden dreams of daffodils, she must, alas, mistrust her lover! He will bear watching. A sad fate with which to burden the innocent posy. Heart's ease means heartache. Lilies, joy; to dream of roses brings happy love not unmixed with sorrow. The fragrant, modest violet, whose perfumed petals give sweet odor without stint, if seen and carried in dreams, brings sorrow and evil to the unwedded, but the opposite, joy and good, to the married. Water lilies appropriately portend dangers from the sea. Yellow flowers betoken jealousy. Of fruits, pomegranate is the best. To dream of this rosy fruit denotes happy marriage to the single and peace between quarrelsome couples. Green figs mean embarrassment, but dry ones mean money to the poor and mirth to the wealthy. Quinces indicate pleasant company, and lemons tell of separation.

To dream of aloes in bloom betokens a legacy. Without a blossom, long life. The broom flower means an increase of family, and the delicate anemone is a sign that you will soon fall in love or be made love to. To dream of asparagus in bunches, as one buys it from the market stalls, is a sign of tears, but if in your dream you see it growing it means good fortune. Cauliflower is better to eat than to dream of. It signifies when you see it in your dreams that all your friends will drop you for no worse reason than poverty.

There are more disagreeable significations to dreams than pleasant ones. To dream of vermin is a sign of sickness. I have found this true in my own experience. To dream of serpents, false friends are about you. A falling rain foretells tears and broken eggs a quarrel. Eggs unbroken denote good luck and prosperity. To dream of fruit of any kind out of season means anger without reason, which is a rhyme at all events.—Emma I. McLagan in St Louis Post-Dispatch.

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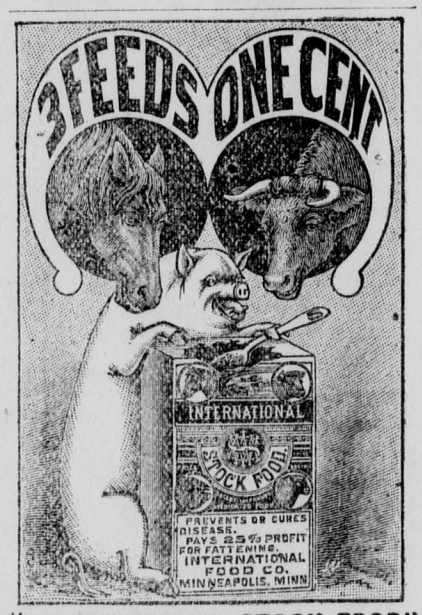

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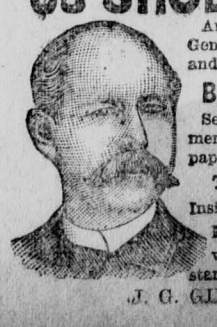

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